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Chen et al.

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(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 1, 2016**

(54) **MOBILE DEVICE AND OPTICAL IMAGING LENS THEREOF**

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359/714

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/459,287**

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OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Office Action from Taiwan Patent Application No. 103116597 dated Feb. 9, 2015.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 18, 2014 (CN) 2014 1 0158323

* cited by examiner

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02B 9/60 (2006.01)
G02B 13/00 (2006.01)
H04N 5/225 (2006.01)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G02B 13/0045** (2013.01); **G02B 9/60** (2013.01); **H04N 5/2254** (2013.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Present embodiments provide for a mobile device and an optical imaging lens thereof. The optical imaging lens comprises five lens elements positioned sequentially from an object side to an image side and an aperture stop positioned before the first lens element. Through controlling the convex or concave shape of the surfaces of the lens elements and designing parameters satisfying at least one inequality, the optical imaging lens shows better optical characteristics and the total length of the optical imaging lens is shortened.

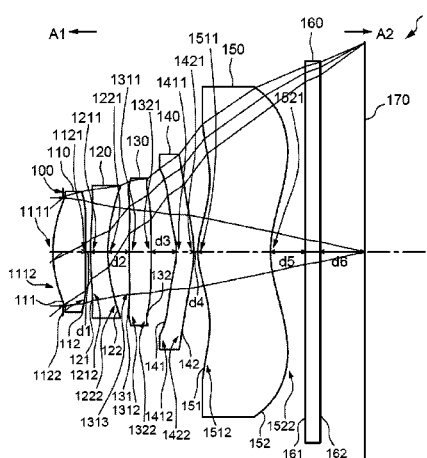
(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G02B 9/60; G02B 13/0045
See application file for complete search history.

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19 Claims, 39 Drawing Sheets



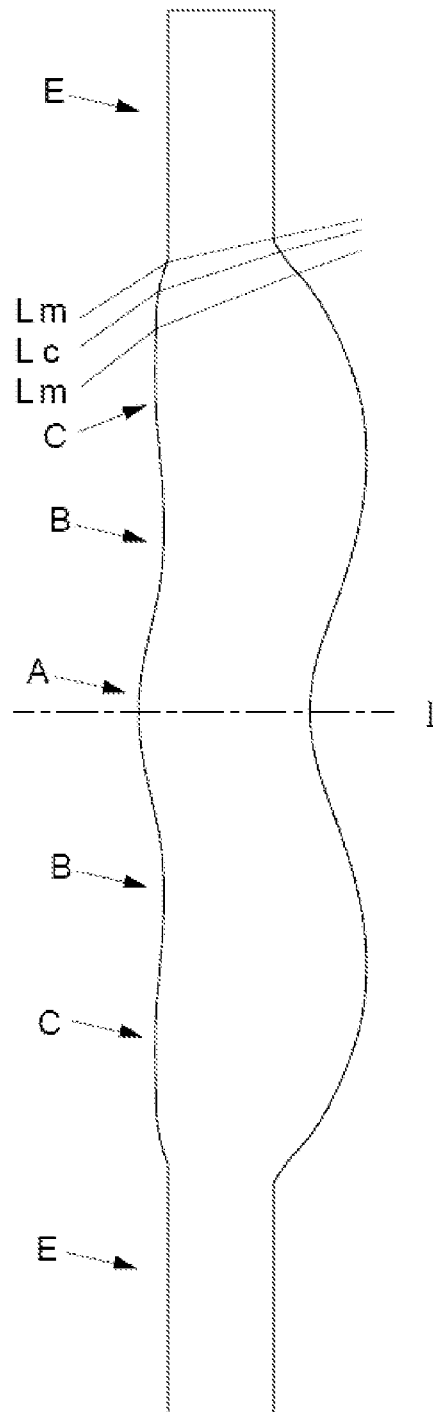


FIG. 1

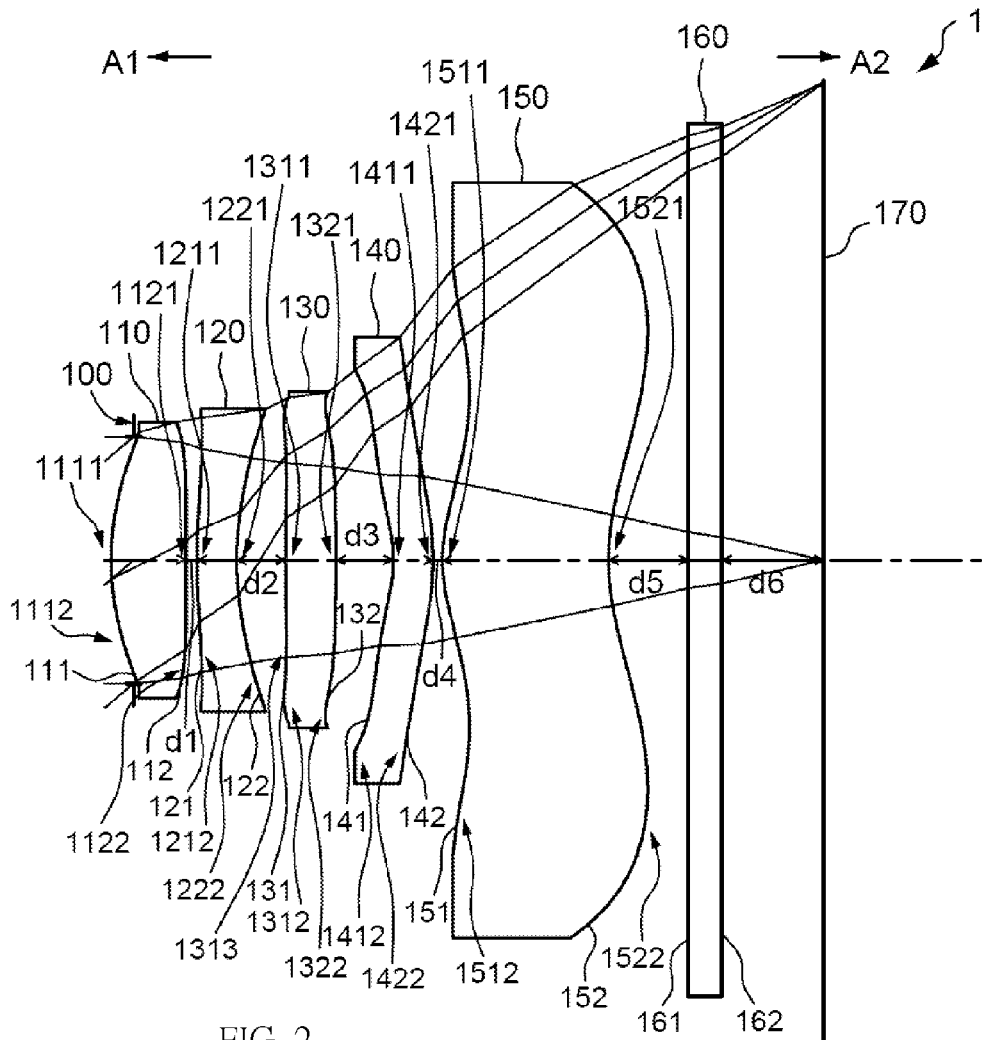


FIG. 2

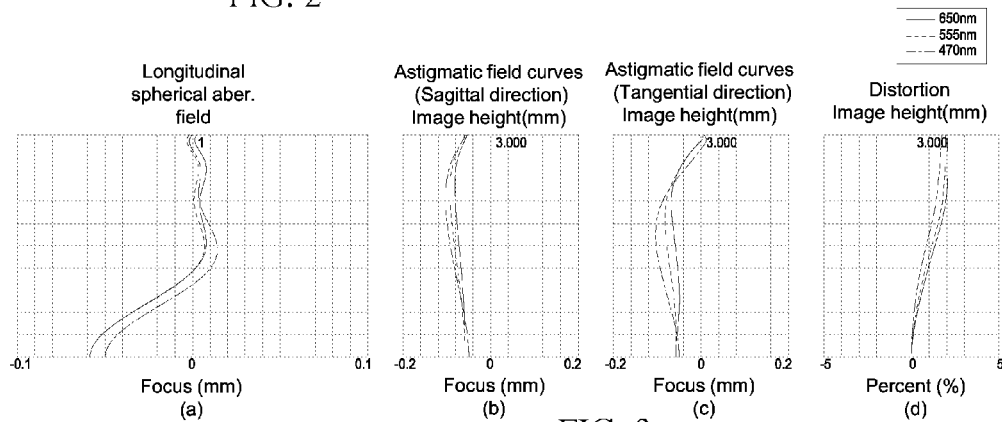


FIG. 3

f(Focus)=3.399 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 40.341deg., Fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	∞	∞				
100	Aperture stop	∞	-0.140				
111	1st lens element	1.745	0.467_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	3.456_f1	plastic
112		21.061	0.069_G12				
121	2nd lens element	3.538	0.249_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-7.492_f2	plastic
122		1.986	0.305_G23				
131	3rd lens element	12.099	0.317_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	8.524_f3	plastic
132		-7.492	0.357_G34				
141	4th lens element	-0.860	0.249_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-3.022_f4	plastic
142		-1.714	0.058_G45				
151	5th lens element	0.929	1.041_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	2.801_f5	plastic
152		1.500	0.500_G5F				
161	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
162		∞	0.638_GFP				
170	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 4

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	111	112	121	122	131
K	-1.31806E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	7.92523E-01	0.00000E+00
a ₄	-1.21763E-02	-1.93430E-01	-3.46209E-01	-2.11147E-01	3.30412E-02
a ₆	1.09806E-01	3.63583E-01	7.80571E-01	3.16463E-01	-6.56857E-01
a ₈	-1.71971E-01	-4.04824E-01	-1.07124E+00	-1.47695E-01	1.33210E+00
a ₁₀	-1.22455E-01	-3.61963E-01	3.45139E-01	-4.00725E-01	-1.10620E+00
a ₁₂	1.66016E-01	4.31891E-01	1.29430E-01	4.09594E-01	3.41834E-02
a ₁₄	2.40061E-01	6.57922E-01	6.36803E-01	1.97026E-01	6.33951E-01
a ₁₆	-3.64456E-01	-7.48400E-01	-6.41754E-01	-2.59781E-01	-3.01999E-01
Surface #	132	141	142	151	152
K	0.00000E+00	-9.89880E+00	-7.57672E-01	-8.99312E+00	-5.11277E+00
a ₄	2.71438E-01	3.88773E-01	2.70798E-01	-9.78439E-02	-7.13280E-02
a ₆	-8.00977E-01	-4.40983E-01	-1.42331E-01	4.89133E-03	2.37835E-02
a ₈	7.96320E-01	6.42023E-02	-1.38289E-04	7.69007E-03	-7.86064E-03
a ₁₀	-2.95320E-01	2.54610E-01	2.87555E-02	-2.88431E-04	1.80011E-03
a ₁₂	-8.91345E-02	-2.96759E-01	-1.78101E-03	-6.73976E-04	-2.68006E-04
a ₁₄	1.31152E-01	1.54125E-01	-4.77447E-03	1.47995E-04	2.16129E-05
a ₁₆	-1.38512E-02	-3.24216E-02	1.00794E-03	-9.71587E-06	-7.07411E-07

FIG. 5

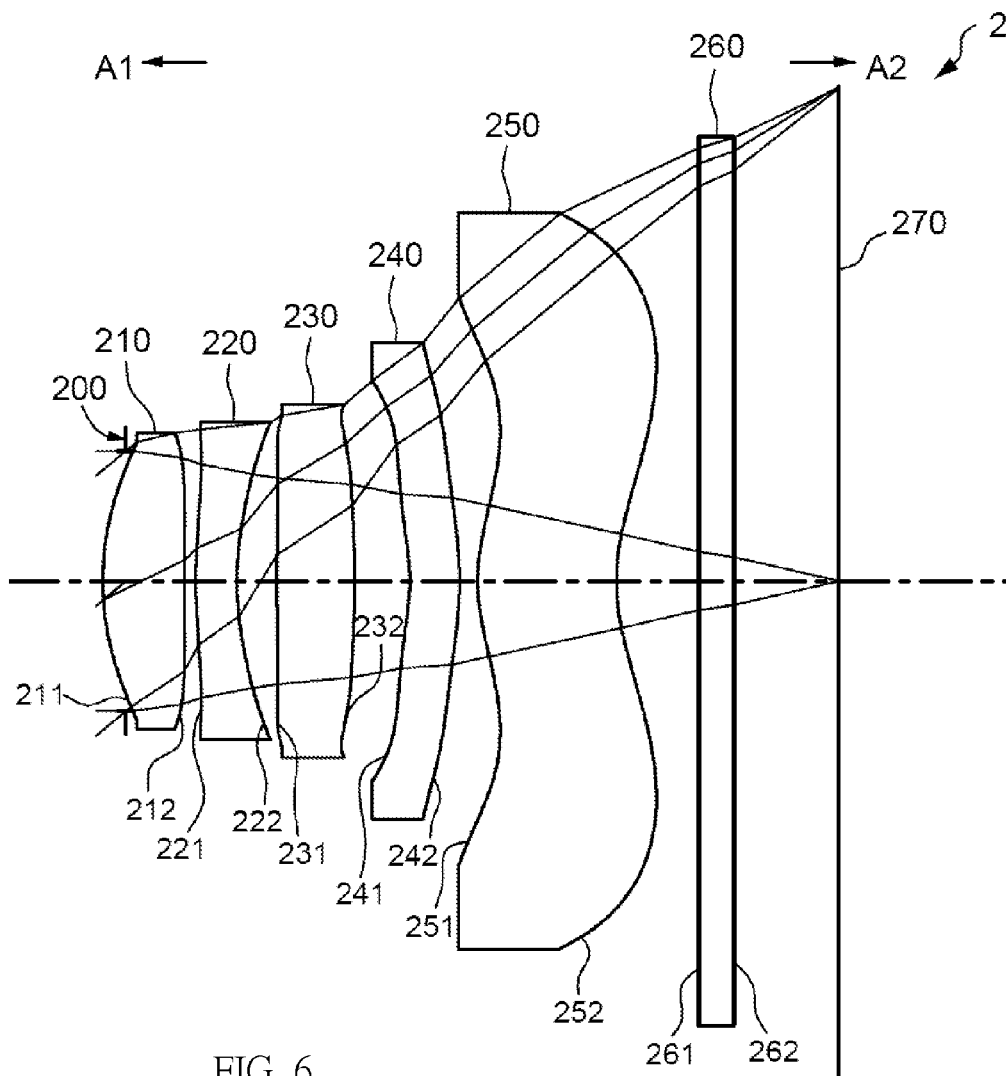


FIG. 6

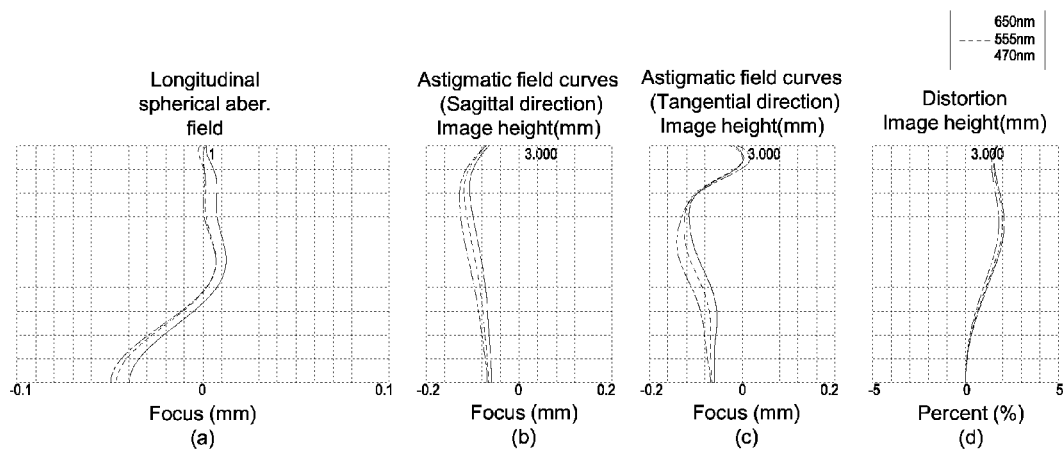


FIG. 7

f(Focus)=3.472 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 39.90deg., Fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	(∞)	(∞)				
200	Aperture stop	∞	-0.140				
211	1st lens element	1.695	0.494_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	3.572_f1	plastic
212		11.593	0.069_G12				
221	2nd lens element	3.039	0.250_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-7.864_f2	plastic
222		1.839	0.242_G23				
231	3rd lens element	16.182	0.471_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	7.473_f3	plastic
232		-5.399	0.334_G34				
241	4th lens element	-1.240	0.302_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-5.441_f4	plastic
242		-2.101	0.109_G45				
251	5th lens element	1.106	0.841_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	5.975_f5	plastic
252		1.247	0.500_G5F				
261	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
262		∞	0.638_GFP				
270	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 8

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	211	212	221	222	231
K	-8.93983E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	2.50607E-01	0.00000E+00
a ₄	-6.20415E-03	-2.16317E-01	-4.05876E-01	-2.39763E-01	4.35586E-02
a ₆	6.04606E-02	3.82959E-01	8.45557E-01	3.61458E-01	-5.76090E-01
a ₈	-5.71666E-02	-3.40350E-01	-1.06965E+00	-1.45794E-01	1.30174E+00
a ₁₀	-1.17714E-01	-4.01552E-01	2.92167E-01	-4.21502E-01	-1.14643E+00
a ₁₂	4.52479E-02	3.32580E-01	7.71771E-02	3.74525E-01	2.42275E-02
a ₁₄	1.63244E-01	6.55016E-01	6.28612E-01	1.91264E-01	6.45084E-01
a ₁₆	-1.68526E-01	-6.06876E-01	-5.25928E-01	-2.03356E-01	-2.93125E-01
Surface #	232	241	242	251	252
K	0.00000E+00	-1.59051E+01	-5.36040E-01	-8.28640E+00	-5.08810E+00
a ₄	2.88527E-01	3.98831E-01	2.82449E-01	-1.21859E-01	-8.39898E-02
a ₆	-7.83448E-01	-4.95787E-01	-1.78503E-01	-6.36987E-04	2.47732E-02
a ₈	8.00428E-01	9.76959E-02	-2.19811E-03	8.13061E-03	-7.50653E-03
a ₁₀	-3.04308E-01	2.50685E-01	3.22548E-02	2.12912E-04	1.61543E-03
a ₁₂	-9.96221E-02	-3.06150E-01	-3.02749E-04	-5.50378E-04	-2.50659E-04
a ₁₄	1.25322E-01	1.51499E-01	-4.63152E-03	1.46396E-04	2.41695E-05
a ₁₆	-1.15319E-02	-2.77213E-02	7.91909E-04	-2.12609E-05	-1.33159E-06

FIG. 9

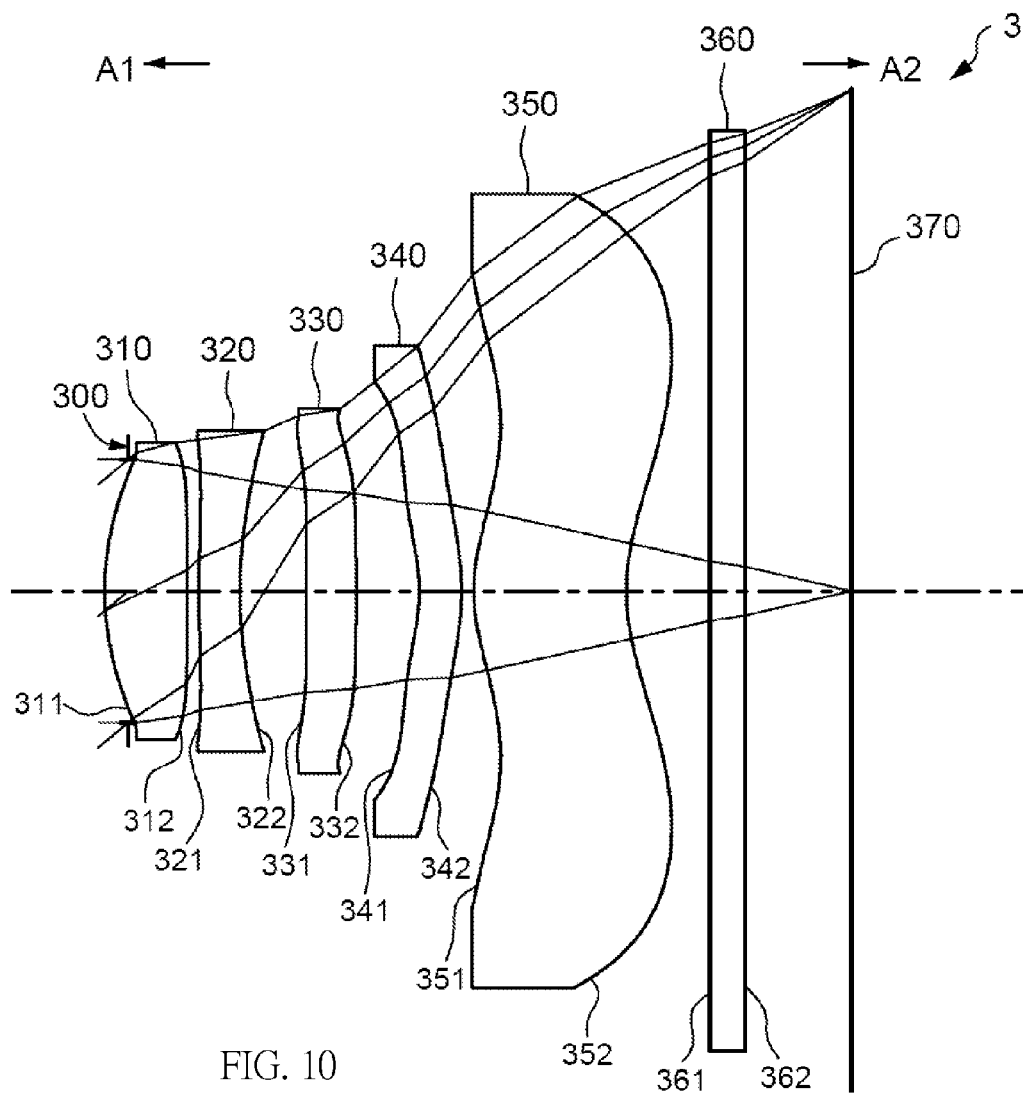


FIG. 10

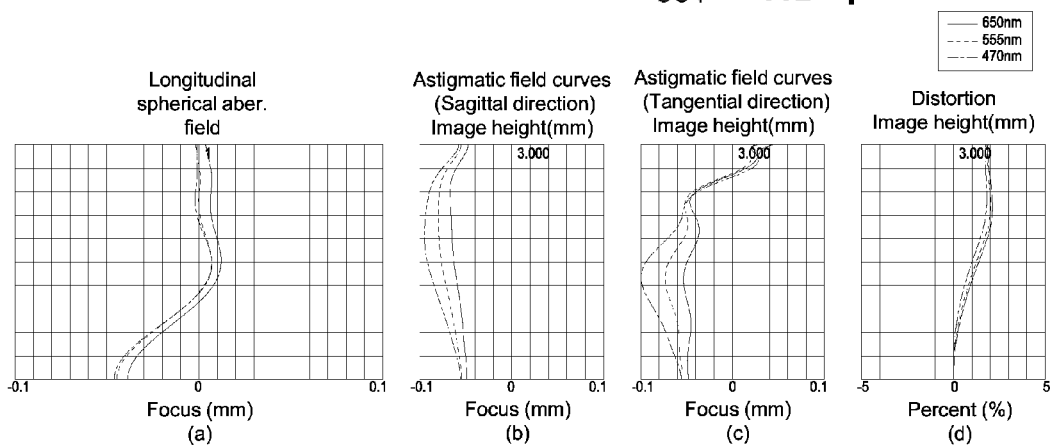


FIG. 11

f(Focus)=3.460 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 39.993deg., Fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	∞	∞				
300	Aperture stop	∞	-0.140				
311	1st lens element	1.737	0.492_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	3.551_f1	plastic
312		16.697	0.069_G12				
321	2nd lens element	4.666	0.246_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-8.687_f2	plastic
322		2.492	0.394_G23				
331	3rd lens element	22.837	0.301_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	11.345_f3	plastic
332		-8.459	0.376_G34				
341	4th lens element	-0.971	0.252_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-4.391_f4	plastic
342		-1.628	0.071_G45				
351	5th lens element	0.975	0.911_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	3.917_f5	plastic
352		1.235	0.500_G5F				
361	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
362		∞	0.638_GFP				
370	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 12

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	311	312	321	322	331
K	-8.98022E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.07455E-00	0.00000E+00
a ₄	-6.48469E-03	-2.24965E-01	-3.75809E-01	-1.93776E-01	9.58032E-03
a ₆	5.60270E-02	3.95839E-01	8.19047E-01	3.04870E-01	-6.54948E-01
a ₈	-7.10515E-02	-3.79498E-01	-1.07330E-00	-1.30941E-01	1.32961E+00
a ₁₀	-9.14832E-02	-3.88054E-01	3.27225E-01	-3.82727E-01	-1.12642E+00
a ₁₂	5.63966E-02	3.85267E-01	1.27657E-01	3.90626E-01	1.79827E-02
a ₁₄	1.11278E-01	6.68624E-01	6.37898E-01	1.73539E-01	6.28611E-01
a ₁₆	-1.56975E-01	-6.92018E-01	-6.24649E-01	-2.29764E-01	-2.78605E-01
Surface #	332	341	342	351	352
K	0.00000E+00	-1.12227E+01	-9.01708E-01	-8.33280E+00	-5.04279E+00
a ₄	2.12024E-01	4.14579E-01	3.22743E-01	-1.09960E-01	-7.53576E-02
a ₆	-7.65496E-01	-4.86826E-01	-1.84754E-01	5.78137E-03	2.41917E-02
a ₈	8.03219E-01	9.52819E-02	-1.47165E-03	8.11382E-03	-7.65938E-03
a ₁₀	-3.16421E-01	2.48276E-01	3.18376E-02	-3.18962E-04	1.70983E-03
a ₁₂	-9.74980E-02	-3.00931E-01	-8.34326E-04	-6.86175E-04	-2.60019E-04
a ₁₄	1.33447E-01	1.51121E-01	-4.67086E-03	1.47466E-04	2.27306E-05
a ₁₆	-1.64916E-02	-2.96763E-02	8.70264E-04	-9.33962E-06	-9.17358E-07

FIG. 13

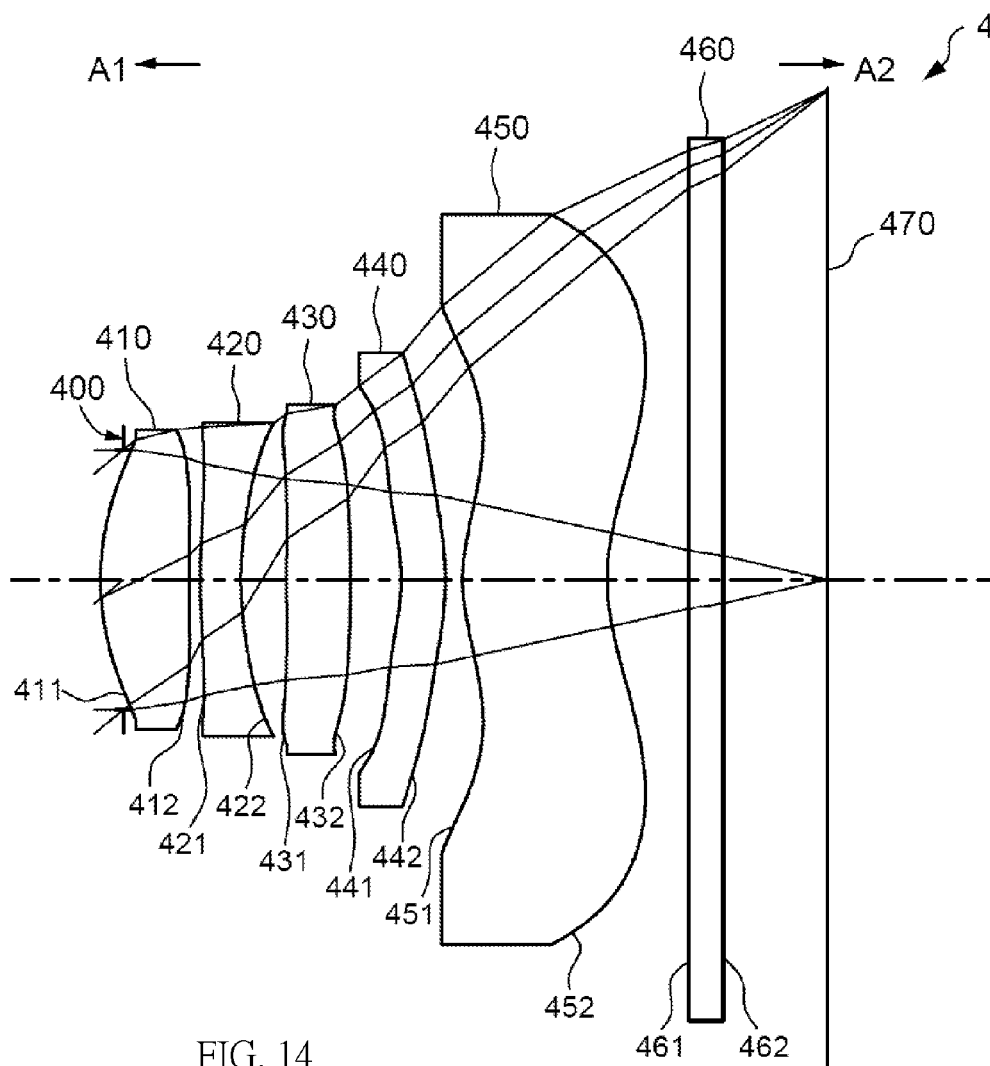


FIG. 14

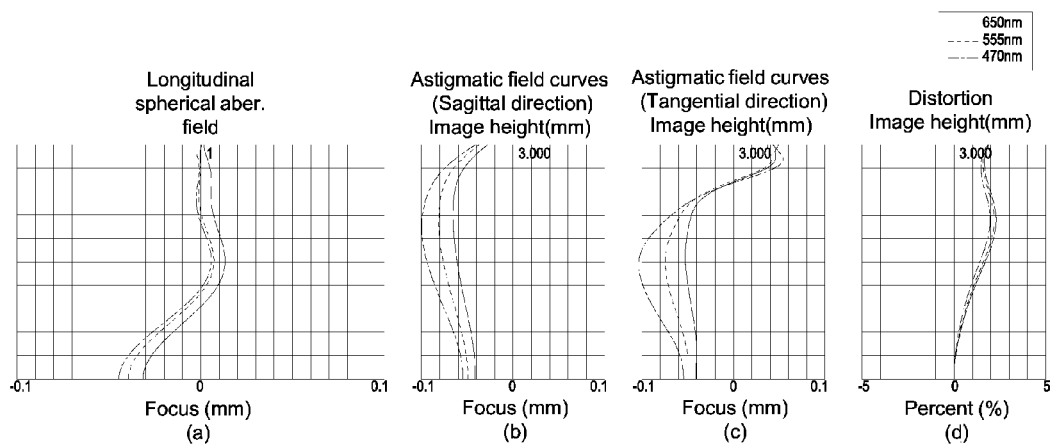


FIG. 15

f(Focus)=3.502 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 39.672deg., Fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	∞	∞				
400	Aperture stop	∞	-0.140				
411	1st lens element	1.647	0.539_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	3.619_f1	plastic
412		8.772	0.070_G12				
421	2nd lens element	3.492	0.249_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-9.518_f2	plastic
422		2.163	0.281_G23				
431	3rd lens element	31.745	0.391_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	8.317_f3	plastic
432		-5.275	0.310_G34				
441	4th lens element	-1.076	0.269_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-4.894_f4	plastic
442		-1.794	0.107_G45				
451	5th lens element	1.116	0.884_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	5.470_f5	plastic
452		1.311	0.500_G5F				
461	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
462		∞	0.638_GFP				
470	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 16

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	411	412	421	422	431
K	-7.73314E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.01769E+00	0.00000E+00
a ₄	-1.33134E-03	-2.66846E-01	-4.27427E-01	-2.17112E-01	1.62106E-02
a ₆	2.15338E-02	3.97956E-01	8.79996E-01	3.70132E-01	-5.91760E-01
a ₈	-1.07637E-02	-3.13731E-01	-1.06853E+00	-1.28883E-01	1.31263E+00
a ₁₀	-9.42077E-02	-4.22224E-01	3.00025E-01	-4.22386E-01	-1.13803E+00
a ₁₂	-6.95004E-03	3.10446E-01	7.96989E-02	3.66746E-01	2.60785E-02
a ₁₄	8.52884E-02	6.74737E-01	6.14484E-01	1.93770E-01	6.43342E-01
a ₁₆	-6.82907E-02	-5.88649E-01	-5.14107E-01	-1.98564E-01	-2.88605E-01
Surface #	432	441	442	451	452
K	0.00000E+00	-1.18495E+01	-6.34705E-01	-9.27251E+00	-5.14199E+00
a ₄	2.85107E-01	4.14206E-01	2.89001E-01	-1.32935E-01	-8.60183E-02
a ₆	-8.17883E-01	-5.26575E-01	-1.76662E-01	4.18254E-03	2.80083E-02
a ₈	8.16094E-01	1.12951E-01	-2.58730E-03	8.27429E-03	-8.89287E-03
a ₁₀	-3.04774E-01	2.53345E-01	3.25866E-02	3.42875E-05	1.84543E-03
a ₁₂	-1.06628E-01	-3.11364E-01	-2.08839E-04	-5.83428E-04	-2.54671E-04
a ₁₄	1.24481E-01	1.49321E-01	-4.67104E-03	1.50886E-04	2.12534E-05
a ₁₆	-3.88193E-03	-2.53992E-02	7.43270E-04	-1.99771E-05	-1.05627E-06

FIG. 17

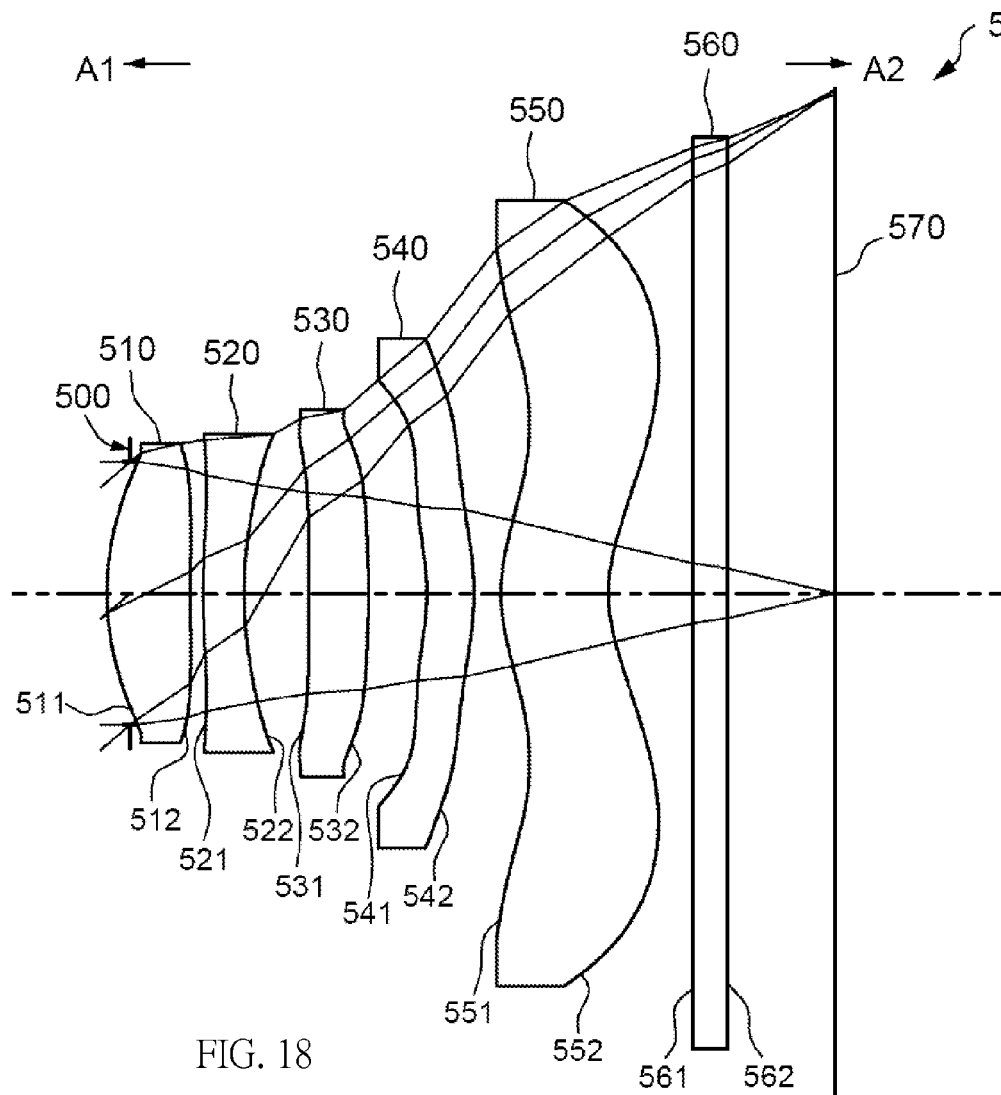


FIG. 18

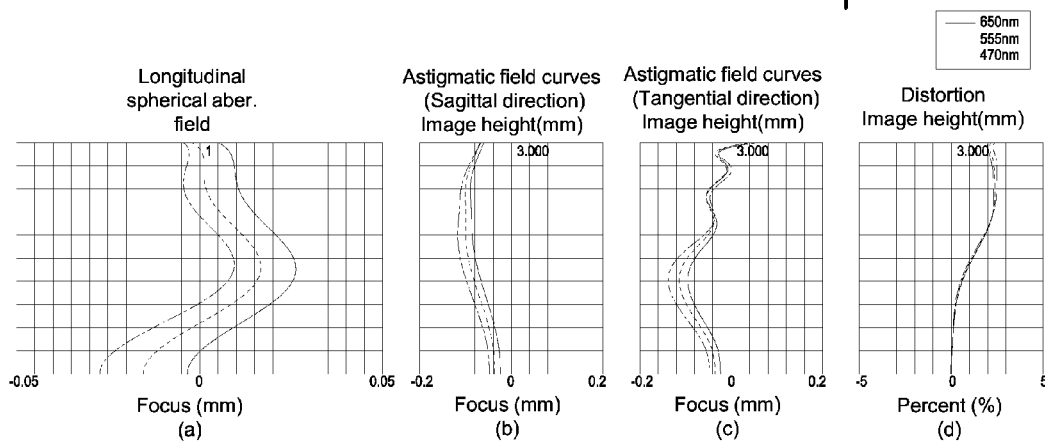


FIG. 19

f(focus)=3.446 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 40.285deg., fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	∞					
500	Aperture stop	∞	-0.140				
511	1st lens element	1.670	0.497_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	3.549_f1	plastic
512		10.838	0.076_G12				
521	2nd lens element	3.756	0.243_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-8.520_f2	plastic
522		2.174	0.384_G23				
531	3rd lens element	32.737	0.355_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	9.241_f3	plastic
532		-5.941	0.349_G34				
541	4th lens element	-1.231	0.280_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-10.841_f4	plastic
542		-1.628	0.159_G45				
551	5th lens element	1.015	0.641_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	11.327_f5	plastic
552		0.953	0.500_G5F				
561	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
562		∞	0.638_GFP				
570	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 20

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	511	512	521	522	531
K	-7.56372E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6.39880E-01	0.00000E+00
a ₄	-4.79310E-04	-2.55144E-01	-4.38732E-01	-2.31141E-01	1.12120E-02
a ₆	1.24916E-02	4.11161E-01	8.98472E-01	3.67327E-01	-6.24198E-01
a ₈	4.07294E-03	-3.11595E-01	-1.05931E+00	-1.24026E-01	1.29946E+00
a ₁₀	-8.40559E-02	-4.31974E-01	2.99192E-01	-4.20235E-01	-1.14407E+00
a ₁₂	-2.44463E-02	3.06143E-01	6.98349E-02	3.64417E-01	2.33480E-02
a ₁₄	5.16279E-02	6.79696E-01	6.01846E-01	1.90251E-01	6.44507E-01
a ₁₆	-3.15139E-02	-6.04738E-01	-5.10562E-01	-2.01350E-01	-2.80191E-01
Surface #	532	541	542	551	552
K	0.00000E+00	-1.50705E+01	-3.69331E+00	-6.84517E+00	-4.79602E+00
a ₄	2.34439E-01	4.54896E-01	3.21006E-01	-1.18605E-01	-8.69690E-02
a ₆	-7.99915E-01	-5.55286E-01	-2.11659E-01	8.37053E-03	2.70041E-02
a ₈	8.15910E-01	1.23934E-01	-6.39297E-03	7.72514E-03	-8.34935E-03
a ₁₀	-3.14949E-01	2.51285E-01	3.34377E-02	-3.64522E-04	1.87330E-03
a ₁₂	-1.13534E-01	-3.15336E-01	3.77516E-04	-6.73193E-04	-2.72651E-04
a ₁₄	1.23535E-01	1.48035E-01	-4.49216E-03	1.51226E-04	2.00422E-05
a ₁₆	-1.31837E-03	-2.43071E-02	7.51247E-04	-9.94717E-06	-4.83613E-07

FIG. 21

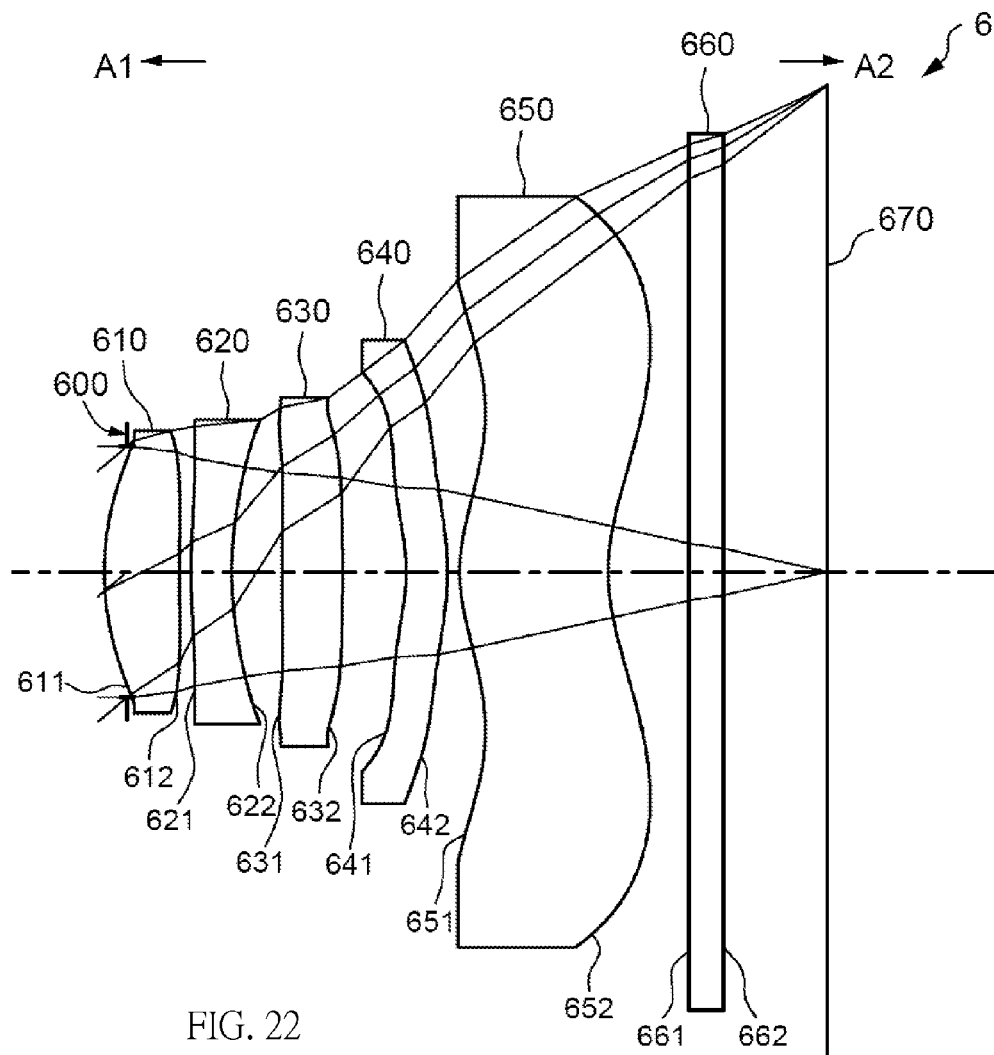


FIG. 22

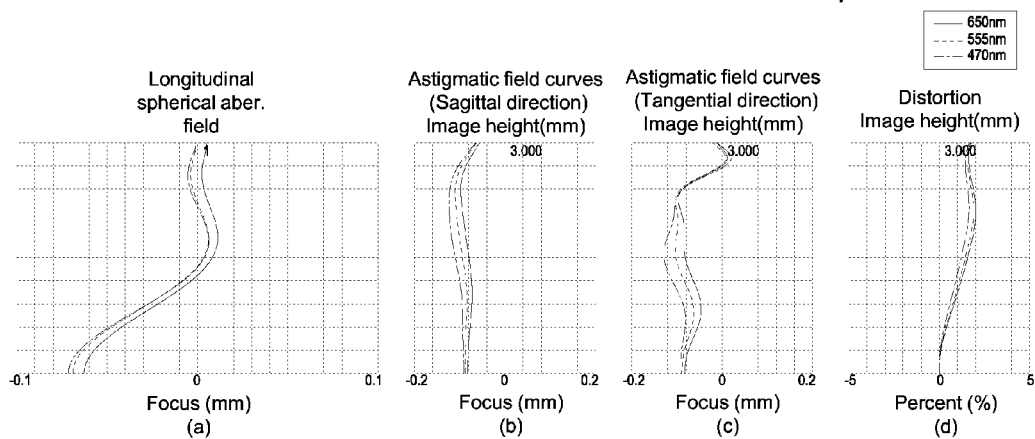


FIG. 23

f(Focus)=3.403 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 40.242deg., Fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	∞	∞				
600	Aperture stop	∞	-0.140				
611	1st lens element	1.712	0.462_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	3.727_f1	plastic
612		9.767	0.072_G12				
621	2nd lens element	3.451	0.251_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-9.031_f2	plastic
622		2.105	0.308_G23				
631	3rd lens element	13.443	0.375_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	9.363_f3	plastic
632		-8.166	0.391_G34				
641	4th lens element	-1.029	0.253_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-4.347_f4	plastic
642		-1.782	0.075_G45				
651	5th lens element	0.980	0.915_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	3.864_f5	plastic
652		1.263	0.500_G5F				
661	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
662		∞	0.638_GFP				
670	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 24

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	611	612	621	622	631
K	-9.24286E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6.16494E-01	0.00000E+00
a ₄	-5.03318E-03	-2.55801E-01	-4.26100E-01	-2.28365E-01	2.13428E-02
a ₆	2.46496E-02	4.10172E-01	8.92791E-01	3.61724E-01	-6.21523E-01
a ₈	-8.58145E-03	-3.20205E-01	-1.06273E+00	-1.28513E-01	1.30919E+00
a ₁₀	-1.02736E-01	-4.32733E-01	2.98393E-01	-4.19372E-01	-1.13539E+00
a ₁₂	-2.80030E-02	3.11649E-01	7.13411E-02	3.68234E-01	2.67407E-02
a ₁₄	6.61216E-02	6.79199E-01	6.05625E-01	1.91621E-01	6.42292E-01
a ₁₆	-4.04436E-02	-6.17016E-01	-5.12401E-01	-2.05635E-01	-2.88182E-01
Surface #	632	641	642	651	652
K	0.00000E+00	-1.24806E+01	-1.22510E+00	-8.25313E+00	-5.02832E+00
a ₄	2.44843E-01	4.54636E-01	3.29597E-01	-1.15822E-01	-8.12245E-02
a ₆	-7.91490E-01	-5.45409E-01	-2.04519E-01	7.64906E-03	2.74904E-02
a ₈	8.18366E-01	1.17548E-01	-5.56799E-03	7.73731E-03	-8.67064E-03
a ₁₀	-3.12168E-01	2.52737E-01	3.33212E-02	-3.46294E-04	1.88786E-03
a ₁₂	-1.11960E-01	-3.13324E-01	2.80039E-04	-6.69718E-04	-2.68269E-04
a ₁₄	1.23091E-01	1.48342E-01	-4.53379E-03	1.51279E-04	2.02341E-05
a ₁₆	-3.20624E-03	-2.51374E-02	7.34467E-04	-1.02443E-05	-5.72839E-07

FIG. 25

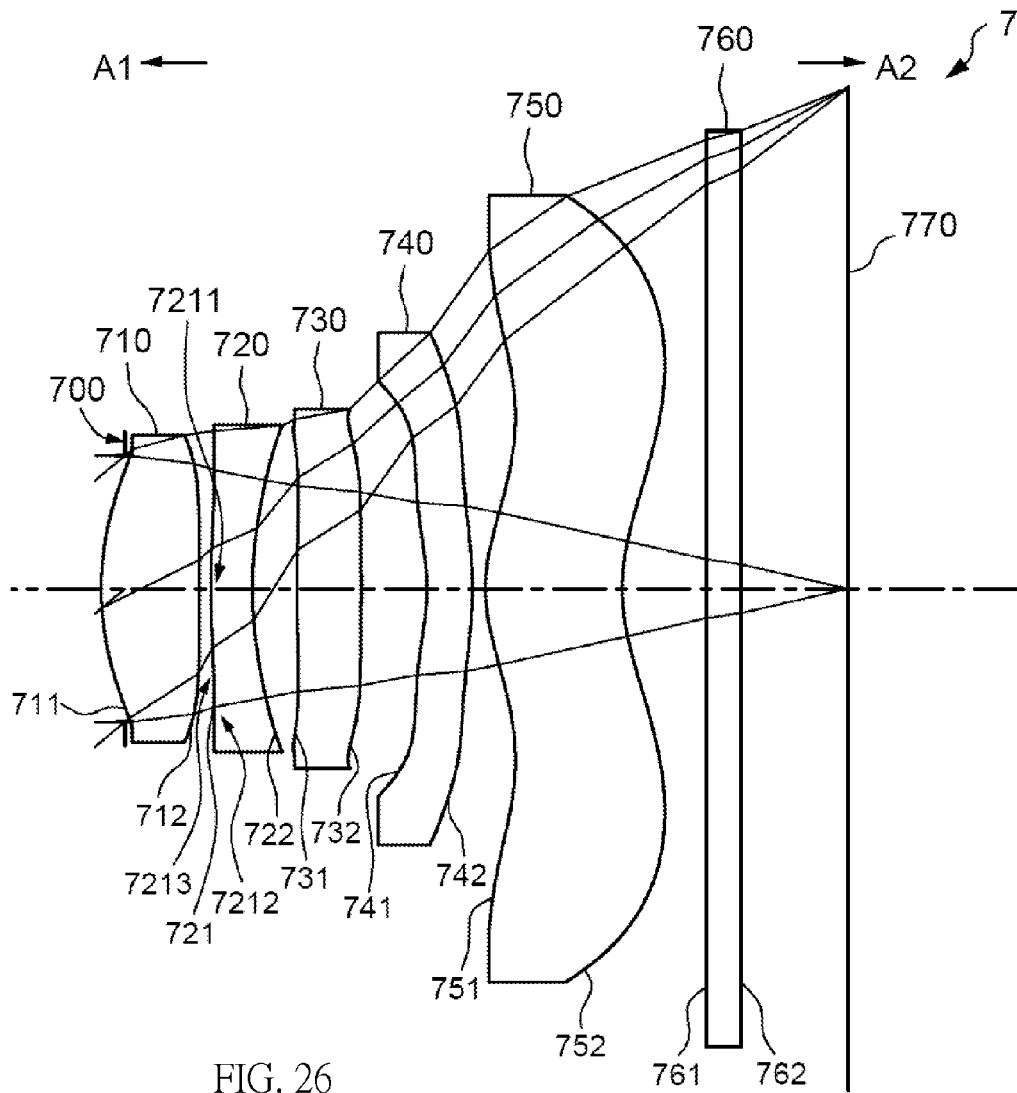


FIG. 26

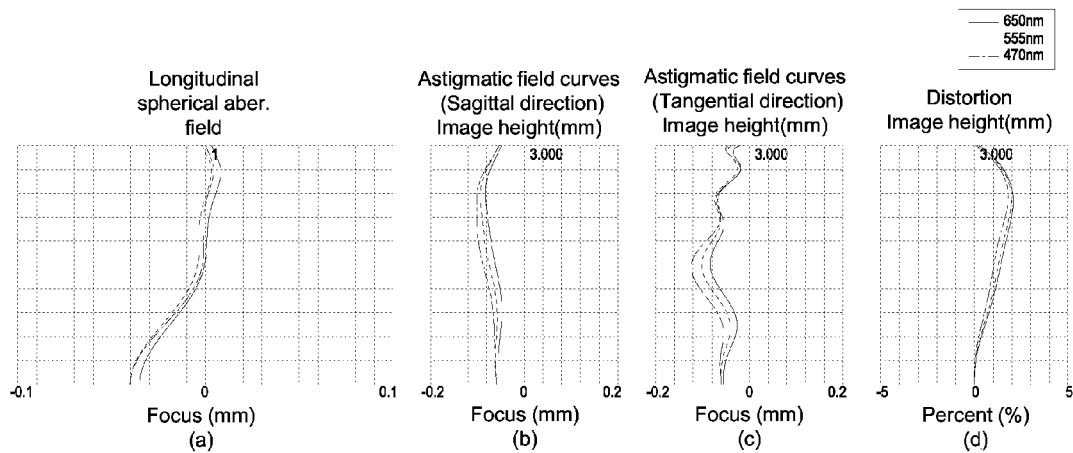


FIG. 27

f(Focus)=3.503 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 40.14deg., Fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	∞					
700	Aperture stop	∞	-0.140				
711	1st lens element	1.753	0.584_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	3.656_f1	plastic
712		12.696	0.070_G12				
721	2nd lens element	3.680	0.249_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-8.475_f2	plastic
722		2.140	0.266_G23				
731	3rd lens element	8.124	0.386_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	8.689_f3	plastic
732		-11.211	0.393_G34				
741	4th lens element	-1.091	0.271_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-3.808_f4	plastic
742		-2.155	0.075_G45				
751	5th lens element	0.912	0.819_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	3.702_f5	plastic
752		1.167	0.500_G5F				
761	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
762		∞	0.638_GFP				
770	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 28

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	711	712	721	722	731
K	-8.64989E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	4.00889E-01	0.00000E+00
a_4	-2.78713E-03	-2.71760E-01	-4.27898E-01	-2.40274E-01	8.56535E-03
a_6	-1.37929E-03	4.05006E-01	8.97350E-01	3.75009E-01	-6.24604E-01
a_8	-1.30470E-03	-3.10902E-01	-1.05925E+00	-1.25602E-01	1.29748E+00
a_{10}	-8.23868E-02	-4.29938E-01	3.01929E-01	-4.26898E-01	-1.14610E+00
a_{12}	-1.95969E-02	3.09981E-01	7.30528E-02	3.58522E-01	2.20587E-02
a_{14}	5.72475E-02	6.88370E-01	6.03117E-01	1.88718E-01	6.44834E-01
a_{16}	-2.30108E-02	-5.88767E-01	-5.12445E-01	-1.97276E-01	-2.78803E-01
Surface #	732	741	742	751	752
K	0.00000E+00	-1.50591E+01	-2.44068E+00	-7.19026E+00	-5.01817E+00
a_4	2.46146E-01	4.65485E-01	3.20466E-01	-1.15008E-01	-8.85730E-02
a_6	-7.94900E-01	-5.62659E-01	-2.10445E-01	8.38839E-03	2.80406E-02
a_8	8.17411E-01	1.19731E-01	-6.32693E-03	7.69841E-03	-8.39005E-03
a_{10}	-3.13898E-01	2.49349E-01	3.33665E-02	-3.69999E-04	1.85482E-03
a_{12}	-1.12425E-01	-3.15706E-01	3.40931E-04	-6.73901E-04	-2.74433E-04
a_{14}	1.24272E-01	1.48469E-01	-4.50190E-03	1.51231E-04	2.01131E-05
a_{16}	-1.32145E-03	-2.36642E-02	7.56626E-04	-9.90545E-06	-4.14196E-07

FIG. 29

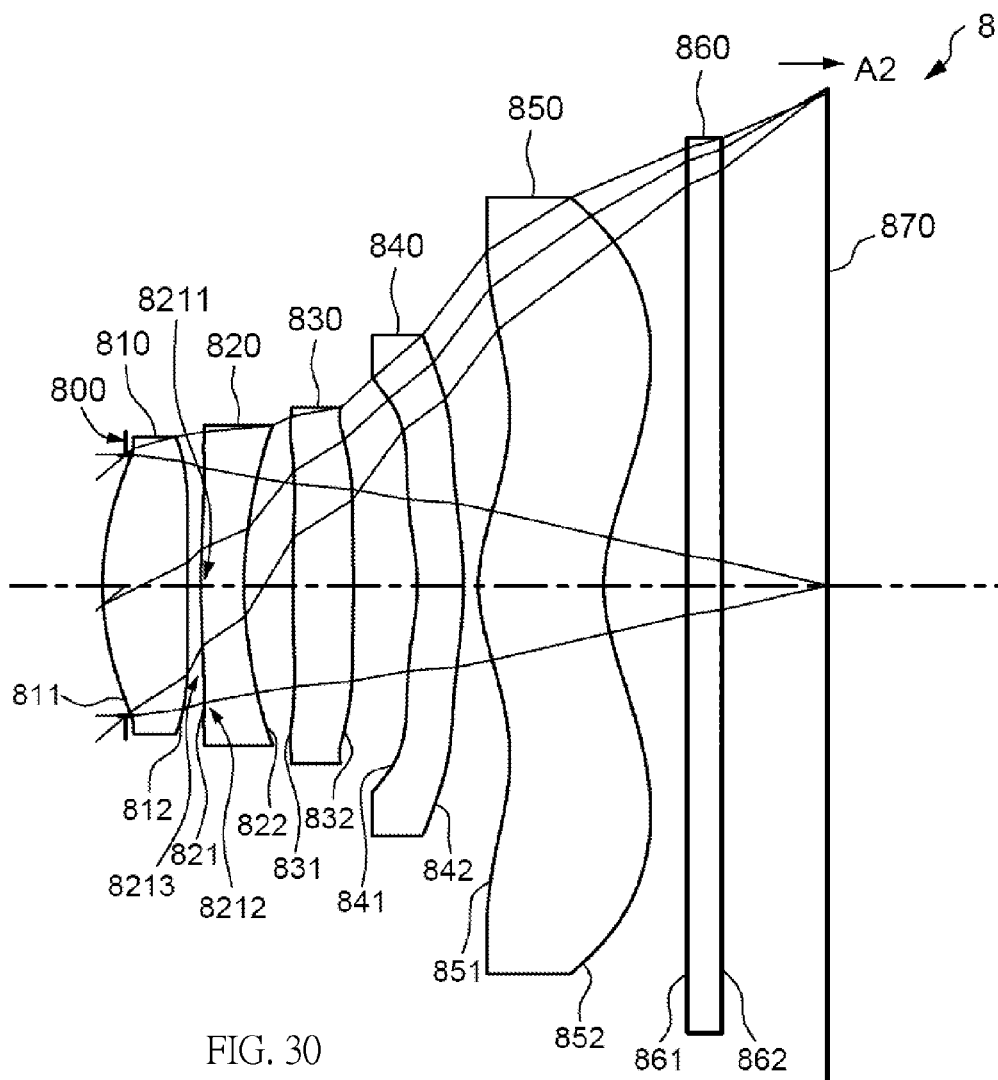


FIG. 30

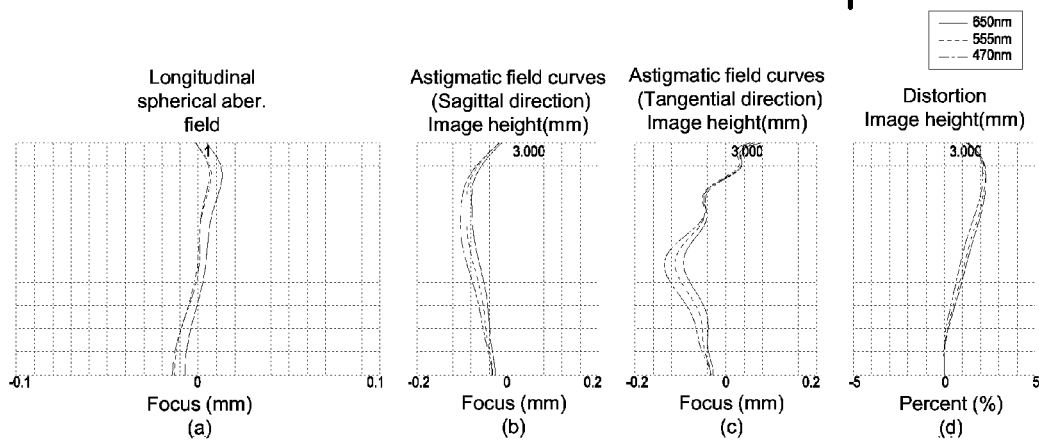


FIG. 31

f(Focus)=3.465 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 40.394deg., Fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	∞	∞				
800	Aperture stop	∞	-0.140				
811	1st lens element	1.712	0.512_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	3.656_f1	plastic
812		10.756	0.080_G12				
821	2nd lens element	3.751	0.260_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-8.326_f2	plastic
822		2.148	0.294_G23				
831	3rd lens element	7.980	0.364_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	8.580_f3	plastic
832		-11.157	0.387_G34				
841	4th lens element	-1.097	0.279_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-4.085_f4	plastic
842		-2.067	0.087_G45				
851	5th lens element	0.874	0.758_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	3.886_f5	plastic
852		1.056	0.500_G5F				
861	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
862		∞	0.638_GFP				
870	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 32

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	811	812	821	822	831
K	-8.92399E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	4.05350E-01	0.00000E+00
a ₄	-3.49732E-03	-2.67705E-01	-4.29632E-01	-2.39813E-01	9.97585E-03
a ₆	-1.87022E-03	4.05451E-01	8.98280E-01	3.74594E-01	-6.24039E-01
a ₈	-2.13655E-03	-3.12407E-01	-1.05784E+00	-1.25895E-01	1.29765E+00
a ₁₀	-8.38350E-02	-4.32346E-01	3.03036E-01	-4.26943E-01	-1.14610E+00
a ₁₂	-2.18970E-02	3.07255E-01	7.36765E-02	3.58645E-01	2.19640E-02
a ₁₄	5.38114E-02	6.85676E-01	6.03286E-01	1.88916E-01	6.44705E-01
a ₁₆	-2.79406E-02	-5.91247E-01	-5.12672E-01	-1.97075E-01	-2.78914E-01
Surface #	832	841	842	851	852
K	0.00000E+00	-1.72056E+01	-2.93200E+00	-6.83203E+00	-4.80718E+00
a ₄	2.44118E-01	4.62011E-01	3.20307E-01	-1.15430E-01	-8.82780E-02
a ₆	-7.96443E-01	-5.59218E-01	-2.11222E-01	8.44132E-03	2.80670E-02
a ₈	8.16797E-01	1.21572E-01	-6.38652E-03	7.71454E-03	-8.36797E-03
a ₁₀	-3.13927E-01	2.49756E-01	3.33827E-02	-3.67186E-04	1.85940E-03
a ₁₂	-1.12164E-01	-3.15771E-01	3.51888E-04	-6.73547E-04	-2.73860E-04
a ₁₄	1.24660E-01	1.48331E-01	-4.49407E-03	1.51245E-04	2.01584E-05
a ₁₆	-8.88002E-04	-2.37713E-02	7.56967E-04	-9.91461E-06	-4.14559E-07

FIG. 33

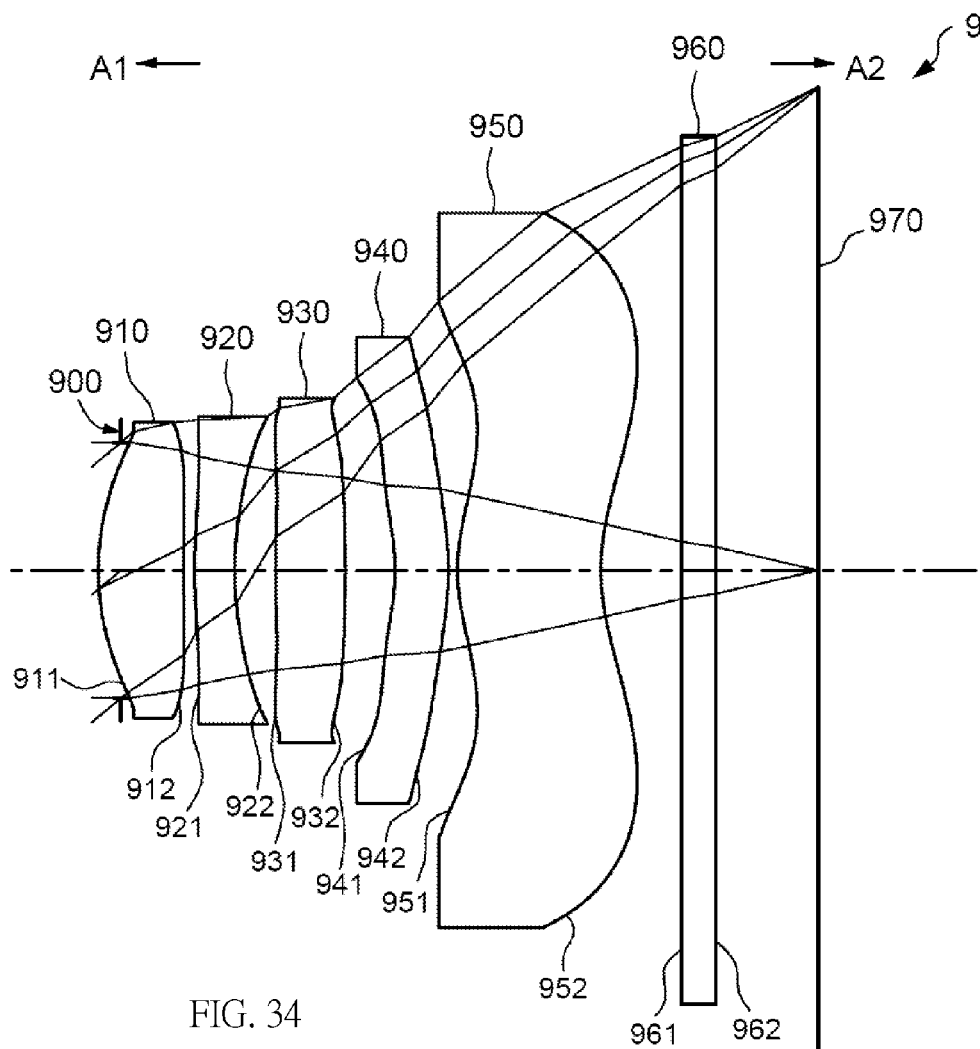


FIG. 34

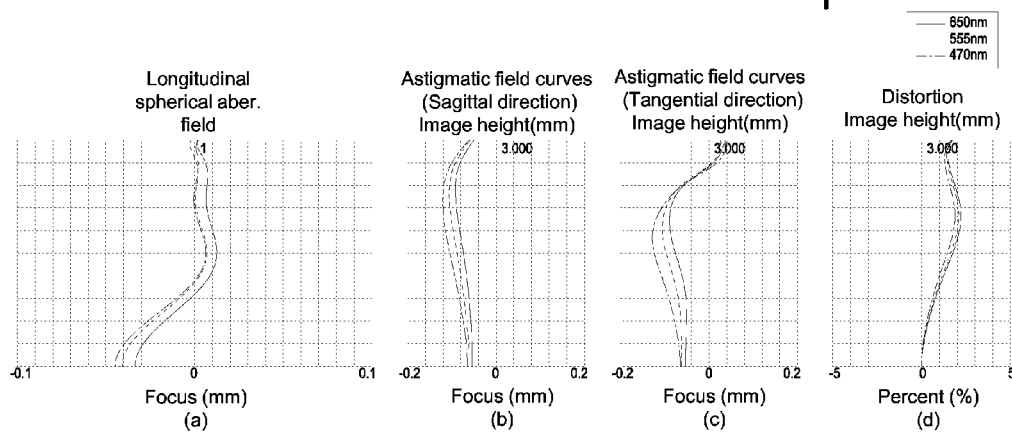


FIG. 35

f(Focus)=3.486 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 39.839 deg., Fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	∞	∞				
900	Aperture stop	∞	-0.140				
911	1st lens element	1.627	0.529_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	3.581_f1	plastic
912		8.587	0.068_G12				
921	2nd lens element	3.350	0.249_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-9.070_f2	plastic
922		2.068	0.256_G23				
931	3rd lens element	17.818	0.430_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	7.893_f3	plastic
932		-5.636	0.309_G34				
941	4th lens element	-1.110	0.329_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-4.691_f4	plastic
942		-1.957	0.056_G45				
951	5th lens element	1.111	0.889_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	5.276_f5	plastic
952		1.325	0.500_G5F				
961	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
962		∞	0.638_GFP				
970	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 36

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	911	912	921	922	931
K	-8.09491E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.61682E-01	0.00000E+00
a ₄	-3.95512E-03	-2.46845E-01	-4.08108E-01	-2.16354E-01	3.07202E-02
a ₆	4.99644E-02	3.93823E-01	8.52344E-01	3.61412E-01	-5.86131E-01
a ₈	-3.99930E-02	-3.31832E-01	-1.06881E+00	-1.39249E-01	1.30346E+00
a ₁₀	-1.11527E-01	-4.13044E-01	3.02701E-01	-4.17160E-01	-1.14257E+00
a ₁₂	2.96704E-02	3.23706E-01	8.40299E-02	3.80852E-01	2.68700E-02
a ₁₄	1.44076E-01	6.64513E-01	6.22210E-01	1.99768E-01	6.45498E-01
a ₁₆	-1.46146E-01	-5.93645E-01	-5.22249E-01	-2.10918E-01	-2.88938E-01
Surface #	932	941	942	951	952
K	0.00000E+00	-1.36348E+01	-6.40328E-01	-9.43778E+00	-5.49575E+00
a ₄	3.02377E-01	4.04281E-01	2.67957E-01	-1.30621E-01	-8.27597E-02
a ₆	-8.18244E-01	-5.12537E-01	-1.64537E-01	1.67026E-03	2.54499E-02
a ₈	8.10933E-01	1.06851E-01	-2.26835E-03	8.51608E-03	-7.98271E-03
a ₁₀	-3.01096E-01	2.52325E-01	3.15169E-02	2.69336E-04	1.69961E-03
a ₁₂	-1.03781E-01	-3.08441E-01	-6.14470E-04	-5.18508E-04	-2.52151E-04
a ₁₄	1.23076E-01	1.50749E-01	-4.68330E-03	1.47798E-04	2.30229E-05
a ₁₆	-6.85800E-03	-2.68559E-02	8.32058E-04	-2.94919E-05	-1.25229E-06

FIG. 37

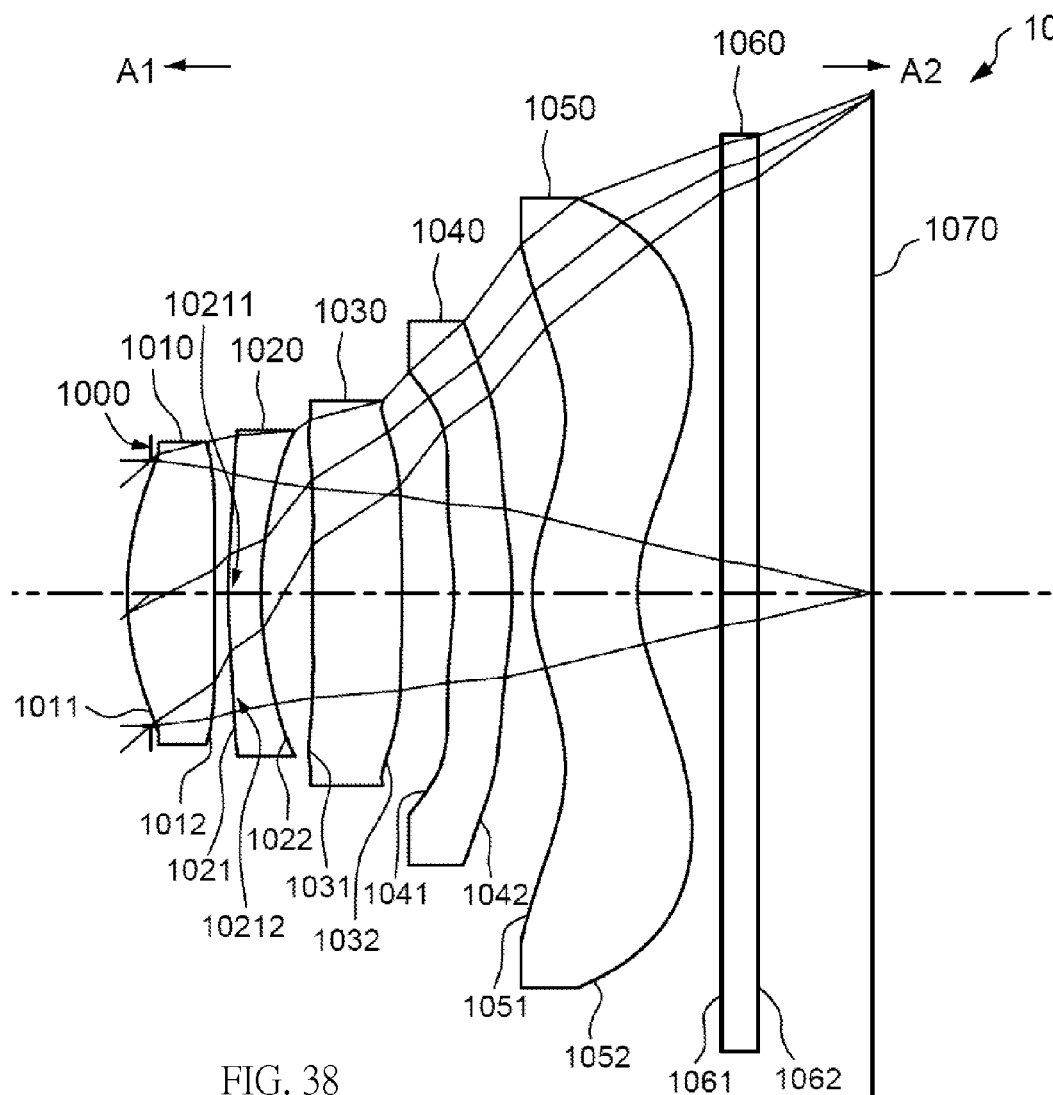


FIG. 38

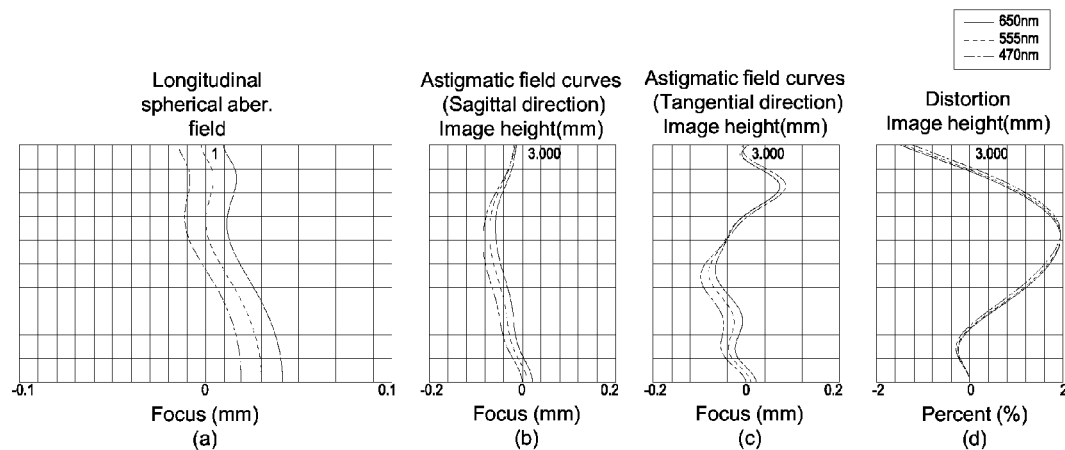


FIG. 39

f(Focus)=3.436 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 41.12deg., Fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	∞	∞				
1000	Aperture stop	∞	-0.140				
1011	1st lens element	1.750	0.515_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	3.562_f1	plastic
1012		15.668	0.080_G12				
1021	2nd lens element	3.433	0.192_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-8.294_f2	plastic
1022		2.045	0.304_G23				
1031	3rd lens element	23.415	0.528_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	10.668_f3	plastic
1032		-7.691	0.305_G34				
1041	4th lens element	-1.601	0.343_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-12.823_f4	plastic
1042		-2.152	0.118_G45				
1051	5th lens element	0.997	0.619_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	9.963_f5	plastic
1052		0.962	0.500_G5F				
1061	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
1062		∞	0.674_GFP				
1070	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 40

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	1011	1012	1021	1022	1031
K	-8.67499E-01	1.76936E+02	4.07995E-00	6.70273E-01	3.83680E+02
a_4	-3.48434E-03	-2.07662E-01	-3.98473E-01	-2.43010E-01	2.20345E-02
a_6	1.07244E-02	3.24372E-01	8.60861E-01	4.18445E-01	-5.75859E-01
a_8	-1.61368E-02	-2.40586E-01	-1.01298E+00	-1.89090E-01	1.28055E+00
a_{10}	-9.42692E-02	-3.60586E-01	2.87407E-01	-4.33500E-01	-1.14980E+00
a_{12}	1.84924E-02	2.48191E-01	3.69403E-02	4.04938E-01	1.42780E-02
a_{14}	1.39305E-01	5.64362E-01	5.98039E-01	2.20196E-01	6.38355E-01
a_{16}	-1.29022E-01	-4.89929E-01	-4.85139E-01	-2.32471E-01	-2.74432E-01
Surface #	1032	1041	1042	1051	1052
K	-3.57580E+01	-2.84124E+01	-4.17516E-01	-5.18559E+00	-3.82374E+00
a_4	2.55618E-01	4.23488E-01	3.17458E-01	-1.25568E-01	-1.00517E-01
a_6	-7.92348E-01	-5.21474E-01	-1.87376E-01	5.59919E-03	3.11582E-02
a_8	7.88809E-01	1.05807E-01	-1.38816E-02	8.23264E-03	-8.11292E-03
a_{10}	-2.93580E-01	2.45347E-01	3.26302E-02	-3.17244E-04	1.55309E-03
a_{12}	-1.02315E-01	-3.08924E-01	9.46580E-04	-6.70878E-04	-2.45152E-04
a_{14}	1.11741E-01	1.50996E-01	-4.29610E-03	1.51555E-04	2.52884E-05
a_{16}	-1.21562E-02	-2.62745E-02	6.85100E-04	-1.04688E-05	-1.30772E-06

FIG. 41

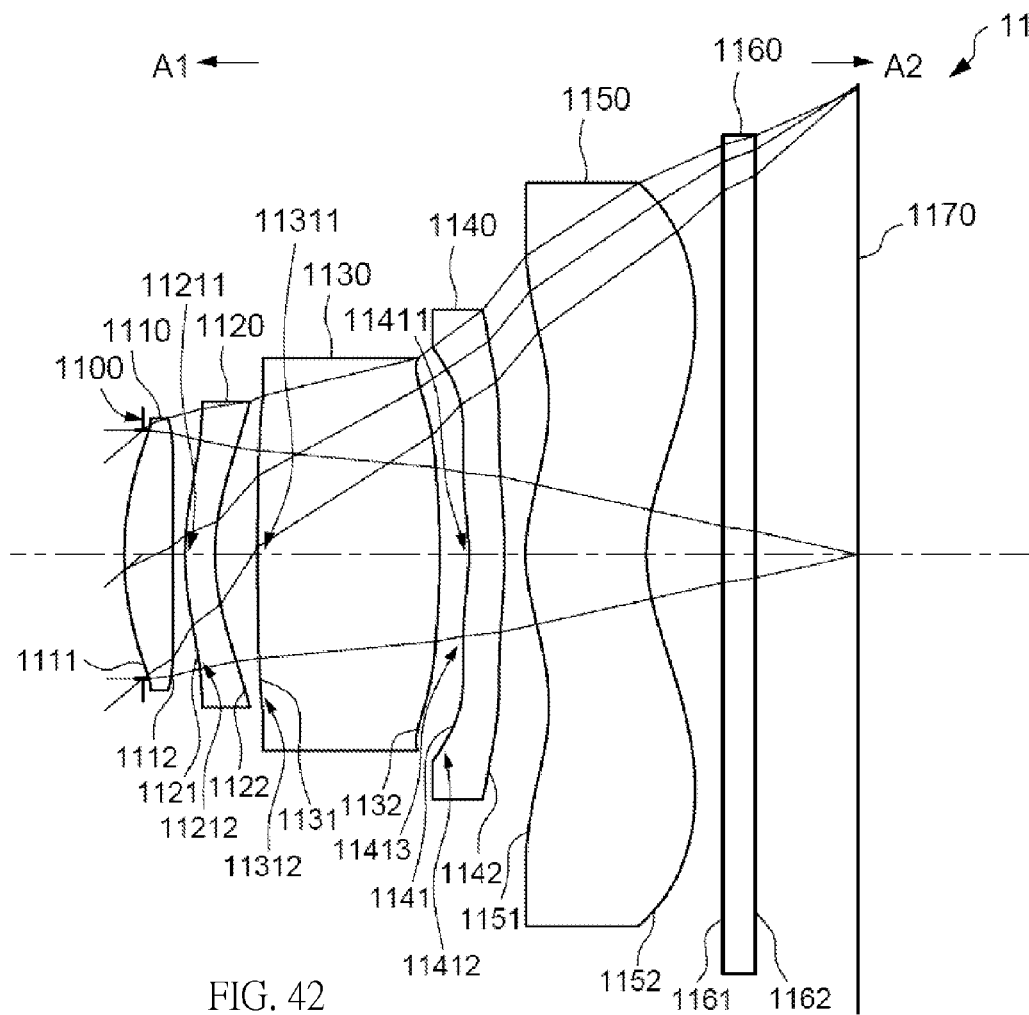


FIG. 42

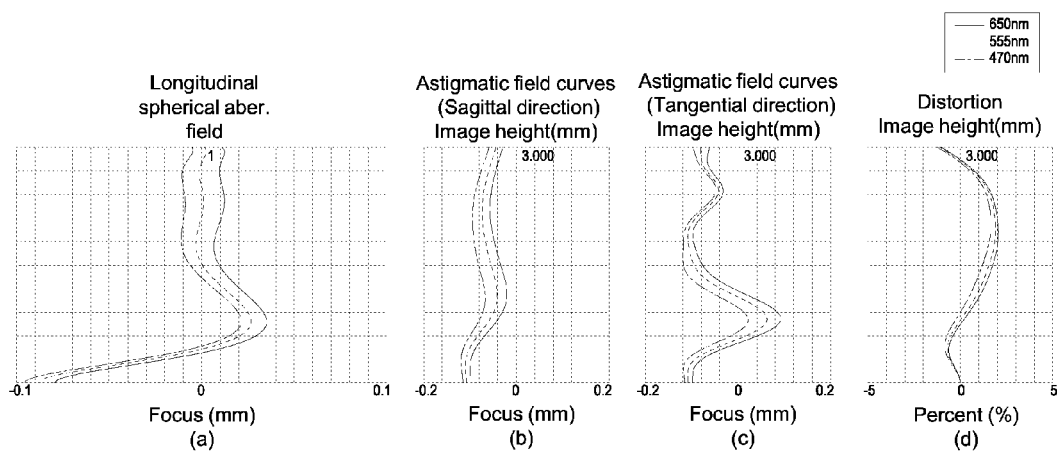


FIG. 43

f(Focus)=3.552 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 40.184deg., Fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	∞	∞				
1100	Aperture stop	∞	-0.119				
1111	1st lens element	2.027	0.315_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	4.372_f1	plastic
1112		12.699	0.080_G12				
1121	2nd lens element	1.677	0.194_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-14.305_f2	plastic
1122		1.354	0.279_G23				
1131	3rd lens element	15.375	1.184_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	5.264_f3	plastic
1132		-3.439	0.189_G34				
1141	4th lens element	-1.326	0.232_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-4.046_f4	plastic
1142		-2.881	0.135_G45				
1151	5th lens element	1.049	0.786_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	6.170_f5	plastic
1152		1.139	0.500_G5F				
1161	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
1162		∞	0.667_GFP				
1170	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 44

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	1111	1112	1121	1122	1131
K	-5.00567E-01	1.82218E+02	-6.16986E-01	-6.89970E-01	-3.98902E+04
a ₄	6.32838E-03	-1.93237E-01	-4.17580E-01	-2.84632E-01	7.88179E-02
a ₆	-7.27802E-03	4.10737E-01	6.95837E-01	3.21648E-01	-3.56757E-01
a ₈	2.67453E-02	-4.48819E-01	-8.51766E-01	-1.55310E-01	8.61164E-01
a ₁₀	-6.82686E-02	-9.98096E-02	3.30604E-01	-3.84240E-01	-8.74514E-01
a ₁₂	3.62879E-03	2.30893E-01	-1.41856E-01	4.00541E-01	1.31003E-01
a ₁₄	-6.64641E-03	1.45193E-01	4.44965E-01	1.02067E-01	3.79266E-01
a ₁₆	-6.63579E-02	-2.63599E-01	-2.56217E-01	-1.57011E-01	-1.93275E-01
Surface #	1132	1141	1142	1151	1152
K	-1.00312E+01	-2.65556E+01	-4.03182E-02	-8.55045E+00	-4.48201E+00
a ₄	3.58106E-01	4.68718E-01	3.04001E-01	-1.12651E-01	-7.87441E-02
a ₆	-8.10362E-01	-5.75776E-01	-1.89957E-01	6.92620E-03	2.73078E-02
a ₈	7.44556E-01	1.42703E-01	-6.57014E-03	8.21218E-03	-8.30167E-03
a ₁₀	-2.69127E-01	2.45427E-01	3.21221E-02	-2.87320E-04	1.83026E-03
a ₁₂	-8.33159E-02	-3.13414E-01	9.43881E-05	-6.86156E-04	-2.65483E-04
a ₁₄	1.05577E-01	1.52495E-01	-4.33720E-03	1.40252E-04	2.08610E-05
a ₁₆	-2.44953E-02	-2.70919E-02	7.48865E-04	-8.21285E-06	-6.55364E-07

FIG. 45

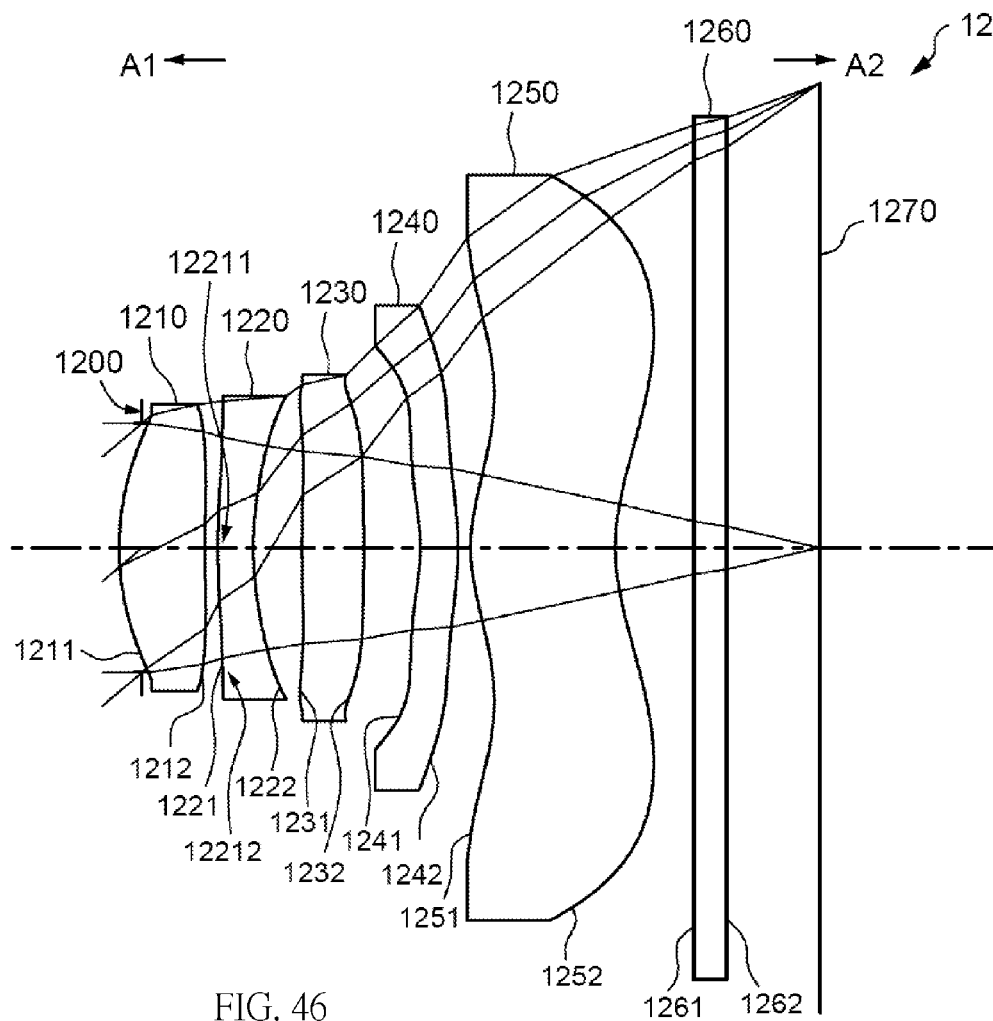


FIG. 46

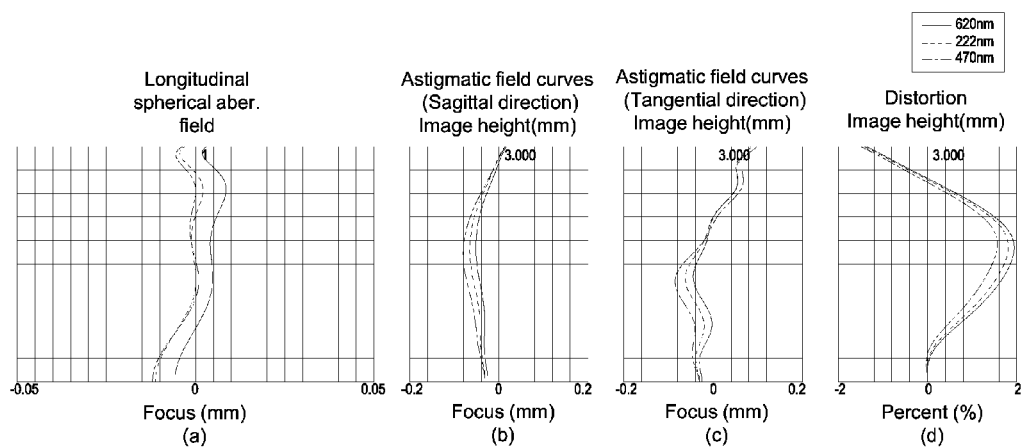


FIG. 47

f(Focus)=3.501 mm, HFOV(Half angular field of view)= 40.594deg., Fno= 2.2, Image height=3.000 mm							
Surface #		Radius	Thickness	Refractive index	Abbe number	Focus	Material
-	Object	∞	∞				
1200	Aperture stop	∞	-0.146				
1211	1st lens element	1.698	0.548_T1	1.544_n1	56.114_v1	3.733_f1	plastic
1212		9.016	0.080_G12				
1221	2nd lens element	3.358	0.228_T2	1.640_n2	23.529_v2	-8.475_f2	plastic
1222		2.024	0.311_G23				
1231	3rd lens element	10.742	0.394_T3	1.544_n3	56.114_v3	8.876_f3	plastic
1232		-8.714	0.361_G34				
1241	4th lens element	-1.150	0.239_T4	1.640_n4	23.529_v4	-4.324_f4	plastic
1242		-2.117	0.080_G45				
1251	5th lens element	1.029	0.925_T5	1.531_n5	55.744_v5	3.987_f5	plastic
1252		1.371	0.500_G5F				
1261	IR cut filter	∞	0.210_TF				
1262		∞	0.595_GFP				
1270	Image plane	∞					

FIG. 48

Aspherical parameters					
Surface #	1211	1212	1221	1222	1231
K	-7.28893E-01	5.59644E+01	8.67382E-01	5.75837E-01	4.89724E+01
a ₄	8.05895E-04	-2.58070E-01	-4.24721E-01	-2.38248E-01	1.58792E-02
a ₆	6.85284E-03	4.10338E-01	8.95991E-01	3.91101E-01	-6.15427E-01
a ₈	-1.92675E-03	-2.98938E-01	-1.04285E+00	-1.36707E-01	1.29948E+00
a ₁₀	-7.37670E-02	-4.22424E-01	2.99069E-01	-4.26771E-01	-1.14159E+00
a ₁₂	9.26200E-03	3.04118E-01	5.07272E-02	3.73854E-01	1.63325E-02
a ₁₄	8.26532E-02	6.72222E-01	5.85495E-01	1.99944E-01	6.42568E-01
a ₁₆	-7.65868E-02	-5.94600E-01	-4.94374E-01	-2.13726E-01	-2.80200E-01
Surface #	1232	1241	1242	1251	1252
K	1.81335E+01	-1.59555E+01	-2.00350E+00	-8.89750E+00	-5.01372E+00
a ₄	2.45297E-01	4.72204E-01	3.24444E-01	-1.12149E-01	-7.98185E-02
a ₆	-7.97710E-01	-5.59795E-01	-2.07459E-01	8.18207E-03	2.68743E-02
a ₈	8.14741E-01	1.19195E-01	-7.47849E-03	7.67312E-03	-8.65250E-03
a ₁₀	-3.12276E-01	2.51220E-01	3.33810E-02	-3.62063E-04	1.87656E-03
a ₁₂	-1.14408E-01	-3.13445E-01	4.05141E-04	-6.72914E-04	-2.69010E-04
a ₁₄	1.20331E-01	1.48644E-01	-4.47023E-03	1.51391E-04	2.04836E-05
a ₁₆	-3.96203E-03	-2.49393E-02	7.44754E-04	-1.00703E-05	-5.81584E-07

FIG. 49

Embodiment	1 st Embodiment	2 nd Embodiment	3 rd Embodiment	4 th Embodiment	5 th Embodiment	6 th Embodiment	7 th Embodiment	8 th Embodiment	9 th Embodiment	10 th Embodiment	11 th Embodiment	12 th Embodiment
T1	0.467	0.494	0.492	0.539	0.497	0.462	0.584	0.512	0.529	0.515	0.315	0.548
G12	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.070	0.076	0.072	0.070	0.080	0.068	0.080	0.080	0.080
T2	0.249	0.250	0.246	0.249	0.243	0.251	0.249	0.260	0.249	0.192	0.194	0.228
G23	0.305	0.242	0.394	0.281	0.384	0.308	0.266	0.294	0.256	0.304	0.279	0.311
T3	0.317	0.471	0.301	0.391	0.355	0.375	0.386	0.364	0.430	0.528	1.184	0.394
G34	0.357	0.334	0.376	0.310	0.349	0.391	0.393	0.387	0.309	0.305	0.189	0.361
T4	0.249	0.302	0.252	0.269	0.280	0.253	0.271	0.279	0.329	0.343	0.232	0.239
G45	0.058	0.109	0.071	0.107	0.159	0.075	0.075	0.087	0.056	0.118	0.135	0.080
T5	1.041	0.841	0.911	0.884	0.641	0.915	0.819	0.758	0.889	0.619	0.786	0.925
G5F	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
T1'	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210
GFP	0.638	0.638	0.638	0.638	0.638	0.638	0.638	0.638	0.638	0.674	0.667	0.595
EFL	3.399	3.472	3.460	3.502	3.446	3.403	3.503	3.465	3.486	3.436	3.552	3.501
AAG	0.789	0.754	0.910	0.768	0.968	0.846	0.804	0.848	0.689	0.807	0.683	0.832
ALT	2.323	2.358	2.202	2.332	2.016	2.256	2.309	2.173	2.426	2.197	2.711	2.334
BFL	1.348	1.348	1.348	1.348	1.348	1.348	1.348	1.348	1.348	1.384	1.377	1.305
TTL	4.460	4.460	4.460	4.448	4.332	4.450	4.461	4.369	4.463	4.388	4.771	4.471
ALT/T15	2.232	2.804	2.417	2.638	3.145	2.466	2.819	2.867	2.729	3.549	3.449	2.523
T3/G23	1.039	1.946	0.764	1.391	0.924	1.218	1.451	1.238	1.680	1.737	4.244	1.267
ALT/G23	7.616	9.744	5.589	8.299	5.250	7.325	8.680	7.391	9.477	7.227	9.717	7.505
EFL/ (T3+G12)	8.806	6.430	9.351	7.597	7.995	7.613	7.682	7.804	7.000	5.651	2.810	7.386
EFL/T4	13.651	11.497	13.730	13.019	12.307	13.451	12.926	12.419	10.596	10.017	15.310	14.649
BFL/T3	4.252	2.862	4.478	3.448	3.797	3.595	3.492	3.703	3.135	2.621	1.163	3.312
TTL/T1	9.550	9.028	9.065	8.252	8.716	9.632	7.639	8.533	8.437	8.520	15.146	8.159
EFL/T5	3.265	4.128	3.798	3.962	5.376	3.719	4.277	4.571	3.921	5.551	4.519	3.785
EFL/T3	10.722	7.372	11.495	8.957	9.707	9.075	9.075	9.519	8.107	6.508	3.000	8.886
AAG/T3	2.489	1.601	3.023	1.964	2.727	2.256	2.083	2.330	1.602	1.528	0.577	2.112
G34/T4	1.434	1.106	1.492	1.152	1.246	1.545	1.450	1.387	0.939	0.889	0.815	1.510
EFL/T1	7.278	7.028	7.033	6.497	6.934	7.366	5.998	6.768	6.590	6.672	11.276	6.389
AAG/G34	2.210	2.257	2.420	2.477	2.774	2.164	2.046	2.191	2.230	2.646	3.614	2.305
BFL/T4	5.414	4.464	5.349	5.011	4.814	5.328	4.974	4.832	4.097	4.035	5.935	5.460
TTL/T3	14.069	9.469	14.817	11.376	12.203	11.867	11.557	12.003	10.379	8.311	4.030	11.348
ALT/G34	6.507	7.060	5.856	7.523	5.777	5.770	5.875	5.615	7.851	7.203	14.344	6.465
(T5-T2) /T4	5.181	3.613	4.591	4.212	3.157	4.609	3.941	3.649	3.459	2.364	4.224	4.824
T5/T3	3.284	1.786	3.027	2.261	1.806	2.440	2.122	2.082	2.067	1.172	0.664	2.348
T5/ (T4+G45)	3.391	2.046	2.820	2.351	1.460	2.790	2.367	2.071	2.309	1.343	2.142	2.900

FIG. 50

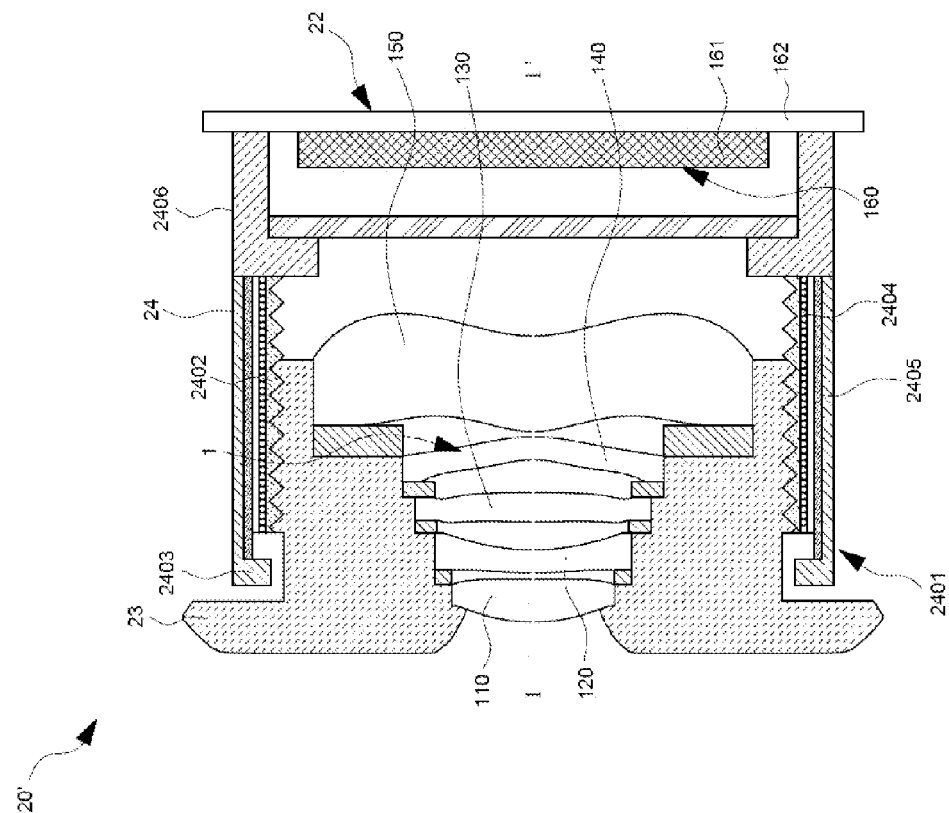


FIG. 52

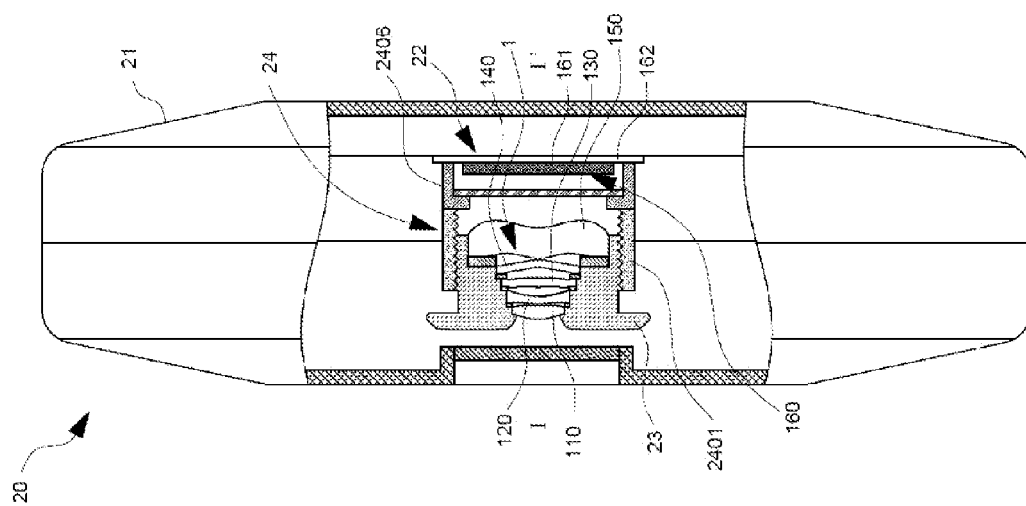


FIG. 51

MOBILE DEVICE AND OPTICAL IMAGING LENS THEREOF

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

This application claims priority from P.R.C. Patent Application No. 201410158323.3, filed on Apr. 18, 2014, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a mobile device and an optical imaging lens thereof, and particularly, relates to a mobile device applying an optical imaging lens having five lens elements and an optical imaging lens thereof.

BACKGROUND

The ever-increasing demand for smaller sized mobile devices, such as cell phones, digital cameras, etc. correspondingly triggered a growing need for a smaller sized photography module, comprising elements such as an optical imaging lens, a module housing unit, and an image sensor, etc., contained therein. Size reductions may be contributed from various aspects of the mobile devices, which includes not only the charge coupled device (CCD) and the complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS), but also the optical imaging lens mounted therein. When reducing the size of the optical imaging lens, however, achieving good optical characteristics becomes a challenging problem.

The length of conventional optical imaging lenses comprising four lens elements can be limited in a certain range; however, as the more and more demands in the market for high-end products, high-standard optical imaging lenses which show great quality with more pixels are required.

U.S. Patent Publication No. 20110316969 and 20130107376, U.S. Pat. No. 8,456,758 and Japan Patent Publication No. 2013-11710 all disclosed an optical imaging lens constructed with an optical imaging lens having five lens elements. The length of the optical imaging lens, from the object-side surface of the first lens element to the image plane, is quite long, and in U.S. Patent Publication No. 20110316969, it is even over 14 mm. These optical imaging lenses are too long for smaller sized mobile devices.

Therefore, there is needed to develop optical imaging lens which is capable to place with five lens elements therein, with a shorter length, while also having good optical characteristics.

SUMMARY

An object of the present invention is to provide a mobile device and an optical imaging lens thereof. With controlling the convex or concave shape of the surfaces and at least one inequality, the length of the optical imaging lens is shortened and meanwhile the good optical characteristics and system functionality are sustained.

In an exemplary embodiment, an optical imaging lens comprises, sequentially from an object side to an image side along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop, first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements, each of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements having refracting index, an object-side surface facing toward the object side and an image-side surface facing toward the image side and a central thickness defined along the optical axis.

In the specification, parameters used here are: the central thickness of the first lens element, represented by T1, an air gap between the first lens element and the second lens element along the optical axis, represented by G12, the central thickness of the second lens element, represented by T2, an air gap between the second lens element and the third lens element along the optical axis, represented by G23, the central thickness of the third lens element, represented by T3, an air gap between the third lens element and the fourth lens element along the optical axis, represented by G34, the central thickness of the fourth lens element, represented by T4, an air gap between the fourth lens element and the fifth lens element along the optical axis, represented by G45, the central thickness of the fifth lens element, represented by T5, a distance between the image-side surface of the fifth lens element and the object-side surface of a filtering unit along the optical axis, represented by G5F, the central thickness of the filtering unit along the optical axis, represented by TF, a distance between the image-side surface of the filtering unit and an image plane along the optical axis, represented by GFP, a focusing length of the first lens element, represented by f1, a focusing length of the second lens element, represented by f2, a focusing length of the third lens element, represented by f3, a focusing length of the fourth lens element, represented by f4, a focusing length of the fifth lens element, represented by f5, the refracting index of the first lens element, represented by n1, the refracting index of the second lens element, represented by n2, the refracting index of the third lens element, represented by n3, the refracting index of the fourth lens element, represented by n4, the refracting index of the fifth lens element, represented by n5, an abbe number of the first lens element, represented by v1, an abbe number of the second lens element, represented by v2, an abbe number of the third lens element, represented by v3, an abbe number of the fourth lens element, represented by v4, an abbe number of the fifth lens element, represented by v5, an effective focal length of the optical imaging lens, represented by EFL, a distance between the object-side surface of the first lens element and an image plane along the optical axis, represented by TTL, a sum of the central thicknesses of all five lens elements, i.e. a sum of T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5, represented by ALT, a sum of all four air gaps from the first lens element to the fifth lens element along the optical axis, i.e. a sum of G12, G23, G34 and G45, represented by AAG, and a back focal length of the optical imaging lens, which is defined as the distance from the image-side surface of the fifth lens element to the image plane along the optical axis, i.e. a sum of G5F, TF and GFP, and represented by BFL.

In an aspect of the present invention, in the optical imaging lens, the first lens has positive refracting power, and the image-side surface thereof comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the first lens element; the object-side surface of the second lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; the object-side surface of the third lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the third lens element; the image-side surface of the fourth lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; the object-side surface of the fifth lens element which is constructed by plastic comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; the optical imaging lens comprises no other lenses having refracting power beyond the five lens elements; and the central thickness of the third lens element is represented by T3, the central thickness of the fifth lens element is represented by T5, an air gap between the second lens element and the third lens element along the optical axis is represented by G23, a sum of the

central thicknesses of all five lens elements is represented by ALT, and T3, T5, G23 and ALT satisfy the equations:

$$ALT/T5 \leq 3.7 \quad \text{Equation (1); and}$$

$$T3/G23 \leq 2.0 \quad \text{Equation (2).}$$

In another aspect of the present invention, in the optical imaging lens, the first lens has positive refracting power, and the image-side surface thereof comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the first lens element; the object-side surface of the second lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis and a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the second lens element; the object-side surface of the third lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the third lens element; the image-side surface of the fourth lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; the object-side surface of the fifth lens element which is constructed by plastic comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; the optical imaging lens comprises no other lenses having refracting power beyond the five lens elements; and the central thickness of the fifth lens element is represented by T5, a sum of the central thicknesses of all five lens elements is represented by ALT, and T5 and ALT satisfy the equation:

$$ALT/T5 \leq 3.7 \quad \text{Equation (1).}$$

In another exemplary embodiment, other equation(s), such as those relating to the ratio among parameters could be taken into consideration. For example, G23 and ALT could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$ALT/G23 \leq 8.5 \quad \text{Equation (3); or}$$

T3, G12 and EFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$6.2 \leq EFL/(T3+G12) \leq 10 \quad \text{Equation (4); or}$$

T4 and EFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$11 \leq EFL/T4 \quad \text{Equation (5); or}$$

T3 and BFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$2.7 \leq BFL/T3 \quad \text{Equation (6); or}$$

T1 and TTL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$TTL/T1 \leq 9.8 \quad \text{Equation (7); or}$$

T5 and EFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$3.0 \leq EFL/T5 \leq 5.4 \quad \text{Equation (8); or}$$

T3 and EFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$7.9 \leq EFL/T3 \leq 11.5 \quad \text{Equation (9); or}$$

T3 and AAG could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$AAG/T3 \leq 2.5 \quad \text{Equation (10); or}$$

T4 and G34 could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$1.2 \leq G34/T4 \quad \text{Equation (11); or}$$

T1 and EFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$EFL/T1 \leq 8 \quad \text{Equation (12); or}$$

G34 and AAG could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$AAG/G34 \leq 2.3 \quad \text{Equation (13); or}$$

T4 and BFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$4 \leq BFL/T4 \quad \text{Equation (14); or}$$

T3 and TTL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$TTL/T3 \leq 13 \quad \text{Equation (15); or}$$

G34 and ALT could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$4.5 \leq ALT/G34 \quad \text{Equation (16); or}$$

T2, T4 and T5 could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$3.2 \leq (T5+T2)/T4 \quad \text{Equation (17); or}$$

T3 and T5 could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$T5/T3 \leq 2.4 \quad \text{Equation (18); or}$$

T4, T5 and G45 could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$1.8 \leq T5/(T4+G45) \quad \text{Equation (19).}$$

Aforesaid exemplary embodiments are not limited and could be selectively incorporated in other embodiments described herein.

In some exemplary embodiments, more details about the convex or concave surface structure could be incorporated for one specific lens element or broadly for plural lens elements to enhance the control for the system performance and/or resolution, for example, the object-side surface of the fifth lens element may comprise a further concave portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the fifth lens element. It is noted that the details listed here could be incorporated in example embodiments if no inconsistency occurs.

In another exemplary embodiment, a mobile device comprising a housing and a photography module positioned in the housing is provided. The photography module comprises any of aforesaid example embodiments of optical imaging lens, a lens barrel, a module housing unit and an image sensor. The lens barrel is for positioning the optical imaging lens, the module housing unit is for positioning the lens barrel, and the image sensor is positioned at the image side of the optical imaging lens.

Through controlling the convex or concave shape of the surfaces and at least one inequality, the mobile device and the optical imaging lens thereof in exemplary embodiments achieve good optical characteristics and effectively shorten the length of the optical imaging lens.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Exemplary embodiments will be more readily understood from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the appended drawing, in which:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of one single lens element according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a first embodiment of an optical imaging lens having five lens elements according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a chart of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of a first embodiment of the optical imaging lens according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 25 is a table of aspherical data of a sixth embodiment of the optical imaging lens according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 47 is a chart of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of a twelfth embodiment of the optical imaging lens according the present disclosure;

FIG. 48 is a table of optical data for each lens element of the optical imaging lens of a twelfth embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 49 is a table of aspherical data of a twelfth embodiment of the optical imaging lens according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 50 is a table for the values of T1, G12, T2, G23, T3, G34, T4, G45, T5, G5F, TF, GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23, ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of all twelve example embodiments;

FIG. 51 is a structure of an example embodiment of a mobile device;

FIG. 52 is a partially enlarged view of the structure of another example embodiment of a mobile device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

For a more complete understanding of the present disclosure and its advantages, reference is now made to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numbers indicate like features. Persons having ordinary skill in the art will understand other varieties for implementing example embodiments, including those described herein. The drawings are not limited to specific scale and similar reference numbers are used for representing similar elements. As used in the disclosures and the appended claims, the terms “example embodiment,” “exemplary embodiment,” and “present embodiment” do not necessarily refer to a single embodiment, although it may, and various example embodiments may be readily combined and interchanged, without departing from the scope or spirit of the present invention. Furthermore, the terminology as used herein is for the purpose of describing example embodiments only and is not intended to be a limitation of the invention. In this respect, as used herein, the term “in” may include “in” and “on”, and the terms “a”, “an” and “the” may include singular and plural references. Furthermore, as used herein, the term “by” may also mean “from”, depending on the context. Furthermore, as used herein, the term “if” may also mean “when” or “upon”, depending on the context. Furthermore, as used herein, the words “and/or” may refer to and encompass any and all possible combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

Here in the present specification, “a lens element having positive refracting power (or negative refracting power)” means that the lens element has positive refracting power (or negative refracting power) in the vicinity of the optical axis. “An object-side (or image-side) surface of a lens element comprises a convex (or concave) portion in a specific region” means that the object-side (or image-side) surface of the lens element “protrudes outwardly (or depresses inwardly)” along the direction parallel to the optical axis at the specific region, compared with the outer region radially adjacent to the specific region. Taking FIG. 1 for example, the lens element shown therein is radially symmetric around the optical axis which is labeled by I. The object-side surface of the lens element comprises a convex portion at region A, a concave portion at region B, and another convex portion at region C. This is because compared with the outer region radially adjacent to the region A (i.e. region B), the object-side surface protrudes outwardly at the region A, compared with the region C, the object-side surface depresses inwardly at the region B, and compared with the region E, the object-side surface protrudes outwardly at the region C. Here, “in a vicinity of a periphery of a lens element” means that in a

vicinity of the peripheral region of a surface for passing imaging light on the lens element, i.e. the region C as shown in FIG. 1. The imaging light comprises chief ray Lc and marginal ray Lm. “In a vicinity of the optical axis” means that in a vicinity of the optical axis of a surface for passing the imaging light on the lens element, i.e. the region A as shown in FIG. 1. Further, a lens element could comprise an extending portion E for mounting the lens element in an optical imaging lens. Ideally, the imaging light would not pass the extending portion E. Here the extending portion E is only for example, the structure and shape thereof are not limited to this specific example. Please also noted that the extending portion of all the lens elements in the example embodiments shown below are skipped for maintaining the drawings clean and concise.

In the present invention, examples of an optical imaging lens which is a prime lens are provided. Example embodiments of an optical imaging lens may comprise an aperture stop, a first lens element, a second lens element, a third lens element, a fourth lens element and a fifth lens element, each of the lens elements comprises refracting power, an object-side surface facing toward an object side and an image-side surface facing toward an image side and a central thickness defined along the optical axis. These lens elements may be arranged sequentially from the object side to the image side along an optical axis, and example embodiments of the lens may comprise no other lenses having refracting power beyond the five lens elements. In an example embodiment: the first lens has positive refracting power, and the image-side surface thereof comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the first lens element; the object-side surface of the second lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; the object-side surface of the third lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the third lens element; the image-side surface of the fourth lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; the object-side surface of the fifth lens element which is constructed by plastic comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; and the central thickness of the third lens element is represented by T3, the central thickness of the fifth lens element is represented by T5, an air gap between the second lens element and the third lens element along the optical axis is represented by G23, a sum of the central thicknesses of all five lens elements is represented by ALT, and T3, T5, G23 and ALT satisfy the equations:

$$ALT/T5 \leq 3.7 \quad \text{Equation (1); and}$$

$$T3/G23 \leq 2.0 \quad \text{Equation (2).}$$

In another example embodiment: the first lens has positive refracting power, and the image-side surface thereof comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the first lens element; the object-side surface of the second lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis and a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the second lens element; the object-side surface of the third lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the third lens element; the image-side surface of the fourth lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; the object-side surface of the fifth lens element which is constructed by plastic comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; and the central thickness of the fifth lens element is represented by T5, a sum of the central thicknesses of all five lens elements is represented by ALT, and T5 and ALT satisfy the equation:

$$ALT/T5 \leq 3.7 \quad \text{Equation (1).}$$

Preferably, the lens elements are designed in light of the optical characteristics and the length of the optical imaging lens. For example, the positive refracting power of the first lens element and the convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the first lens element formed on the image-side surface thereof may assist in collecting light, and with the aperture stop positioned before the first lens element, it may assist in shortening the length of the optical imaging lens. Then, combining these with the details of shape on the surfaces of the lens elements listed here, such as the convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis formed on the object-side surface of the second lens element, the convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the third lens element formed on the object-side surface thereof, the convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis formed on the image-side surface of the fourth lens element and the convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis formed on the object-side surface of fifth lens element, the aberration of the optical imaging lens could be further adjusted to promote the imaging quality of the optical imaging lens. Additionally, the plastic fifth lens element is beneficial to reduce the cost and weight of the optical imaging lens. Further, when the object-side surface of the second lens element is formed with an additional convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the second lens element, the imaging quality around the rim of the second lens element is improved; when the object-side surface of the fifth lens element is formed with an additional concave portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the fifth lens element, combining with the convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis, the incident angle of light into the image sensor is suppressed to fix high level aberration and improve the imaging quality.

Reference is now made to Equations (1) and (2). Considering that a proper ratio between the values of T5, T3, G23 and ALT is beneficial to sustain better optical characteristics and production capability of the optical imaging lens, here the value of ALT/T5 is suggested for an upper limit, such as 3.7 to satisfy Equation (1) to sustain better optical characteristics and production capability when shortening the length of the optical imaging lens, it is suggested to be within 1.8~3.7, and the value of T3/G23 is suggested for an upper limit, such as 2.0 to satisfy Equation (2) to configure each thickness of lens element and air gap properly, and preferably, it is suggested to be within 0.3~2.0.

In another exemplary embodiment, some equation(s) of parameters, such as those relating to the ratio among parameters could be taken into consideration. For example, G23 and ALT could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$ALT/G23 \leq 8.5 \quad \text{Equation (3); or}$$

T3, G12 and EFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$6.2 \leq EFL/(T3+G12) \leq 10 \quad \text{Equation (4); or}$$

T4 and EFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$11 \leq EFL/T4 \quad \text{Equation (5); or}$$

T3 and BFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$2.7 \leq BFL/T3 \quad \text{Equation (6); or}$$

T1 and TTL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$TTL/T1 \leq 9.8 \quad \text{Equation (7); or}$$

T5 and EFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$3.0 \leq EFL/T5 \leq 5.4 \quad \text{Equation (8); or}$$

T3 and EFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$7.9 \leq EFL/T3 \leq 11.5 \quad \text{Equation (9); or}$$

T3 and AAG could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$AAG/T3 \leq 2.5 \quad \text{Equation (10); or}$$

T4 and G34 could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$1.2 \leq G34/T4 \quad \text{Equation (11); or}$$

T1 and EFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$EFL/T1 \leq 8 \quad \text{Equation (12); or}$$

G34 and AAG could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$AAG/G34 \leq 2.3 \quad \text{Equation (13); or}$$

T4 and BFL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$4 \leq BFL/T4 \quad \text{Equation (14); or}$$

T3 and TTL could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$TTL/T3 \leq 13 \quad \text{Equation (15); or}$$

G34 and ALT could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$4.5 \leq ALT/G34 \quad \text{Equation (16); or}$$

T2, T4 and T5 could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$3.2 \leq (T5+T2)/T4 \quad \text{Equation (17); or}$$

T3 and T5 could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$T5/T3 \leq 2.4 \quad \text{Equation (18); or}$$

T4, T5 and G45 could be controlled to satisfy the equation as follows:

$$1.8 \leq T5/(T4+G45) \quad \text{Equation (19).}$$

Aforesaid exemplary embodiments are not limited and could be selectively incorporated in other embodiments described herein.

Reference is now made to Equations (7) and (15). Considering shortening TTL effectively as well as configuring the thickness of the first and third lens element properly to meet the requirements of production capability and imaging quality, here the value of TTL/T3 is suggested for an upper limit, such as 13.0 to satisfy Equation (15), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 3.0~13.0, the value of TTL/T1 is suggested for an upper limit, such as 9.8 to satisfy Equation (7), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 7.0~9.8.

Reference is now made to Equations (12), (17) and (19). Considering that the thick thickness of the fifth lens element having the greatest effective diameter to pass imaging light may facilitate the production of the fifth lens element and the thick thickness of the first lens element may facilitate the light collection of the optical imaging lens, here, the value of (T5+T2)/T4 is suggested for a lower limit, such as 3.2 to satisfy Equation (17), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 3.2~5.2, the value of T5/(T4+G45) is suggested for a lower limit, such as 1.8 to satisfy Equation (19), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 1.8~3.5, and the value of

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EFL/T1 is suggested for an upper limit, such as 8.0 to satisfy Equation (12), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 5.0~8.0.

Reference is now made to Equations (4), (5), (6), (8), (9) and (14). Considering that a proper ratio between the values of T3, T4, T5, G12, and EFL or BFL, both of which is shortened along with the shortening of the length of the optical imaging lens but shortened limitedly due to the technical limitations, is beneficial to configure each thickness of lens element and air gap properly, here $EFL/(T3+G12)$ is suggested to be within 6.2~10.0 to satisfy Equation (4), $EFL/T4$ is suggested for a lower limit, such as 11.0 to satisfy Equation (5), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 11.0~15.0, $BFL/T3$ is suggested for a lower limit, such as 2.7 to satisfy Equation (6), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 2.7~5.0, $EFL/T5$ is suggested to be within 3.0~5.4 to satisfy Equation (8); $EFL/T3$ is suggested to be within 7.9~11.5 to satisfy Equation (9), and $BFL/T4$ is suggested for a lower limit, such as 4.0 to satisfy Equation (14), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 4.0~6.0.

Reference is now made to Equations (3), (10), (11), (13), (16) and (18). Considering that the thickness of a lens element may be not uniform in the center and rim due to the different shapes of surfaces of the lens element in a vicinity of the optical axis and periphery of the lens element for constructing a better path of imaging light to meet current high imaging quality requirement, it is essential to configure each thickness of lens element and air gap properly for achieving good imaging quality. Therefore, here $AAG/T3$ is suggested for an upper limit, such as 2.5 to satisfy Equation (10), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 0.1~2.5, $AAG/G34$ is suggested for an upper limit, such as 2.3 to satisfy Equation (13), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 1.5~2.3, $ALT/G23$ is suggested for an upper limit, such as 8.5 to satisfy Equation (3), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 4.5~8.5, $ALT/G34$ is suggested for a lower limit, such as 4.5 to satisfy Equation (16), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 4.5~16.0; $G34/T4$ is suggested for a lower limit, such as 1.2 to satisfy Equation (11), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 1.2~2.0, and $T5/T3$ is suggested for an upper limit, such as 2.4 to satisfy Equation (18), and preferably, it is suggested to be within 0.1~2.4.

In light of the unpredictability in an optical system, in the present invention, satisfying these equations listed above may preferably shortening the length of the optical imaging lens, lowering the f-number, enlarging the shot angle, promoting the imaging quality and/or increasing the yield in the assembly process.

When implementing example embodiments, more details about the convex or concave surface could be incorporated for one specific lens element or broadly for plural lens elements to enhance the control for the system performance and/or resolution, for example, the object-side surface of the fifth lens element may comprise a further concave portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the fifth lens element. It is noted that the details listed here could be incorporated in example embodiments if no inconsistency occurs.

Several exemplary embodiments and associated optical data will now be provided for illustrating example embodiments of optical imaging lens with good optical characteristics and a shortened length. Reference is now made to FIGS. 2-5. FIG. 2 illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens 1 having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a first example embodiment. FIG. 3 shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens 1 according to an example embodiment. FIG. 4 illustrates

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an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens 1 according to an example embodiment, in which f is used for representing EFL. FIG. 5 depicts an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens 1 according to an example embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 2, the optical imaging lens 1 of the present embodiment comprises, in order from an object side A1 to an image side A2 along an optical axis, an aperture stop 100, a first lens element 110, a second lens element 120, a third lens element 130, a fourth lens element 140 and a fifth lens element 150. A filtering unit 160 and an image plane 170 of an image sensor are positioned at the image side A2 of the optical lens 1. Each of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth lens elements 110, 120, 130, 140, 150 and the filtering unit 160 comprises an object-side surface 111/121/131/141/151/161 facing toward the object side A1 and an image-side surface 112/122/132/142/152/162 facing toward the image side A2. The example embodiment of the filtering unit 160 illustrated is an IR cut filter (infrared cut filter) positioned between the fifth lens element 150 and an image plane 170. The filtering unit 160 selectively absorbs light with specific wavelength from the light passing optical imaging lens 1. For example, IR light is absorbed, and this will prohibit the IR light which is not seen by human eyes from producing an image on the image plane 170.

Please noted that during the normal operation of the optical imaging lens 1, the distance between any two adjacent lens elements of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth lens elements 110, 120, 130, 140, 150 is a unchanged value, i.e. the optical imaging lens 1 is a prime lens.

Exemplary embodiments of each lens element of the optical imaging lens 1 which may be constructed by plastic material will now be described with reference to the drawings.

An example embodiment of the first lens element 110 has positive refracting power. The object-side surface 111 is a convex surface comprising a convex portion 1111 in a vicinity of the optical axis and a convex portion 1112 in a vicinity of a periphery of the first lens element 110. The image-side surface 112 comprises a concave portion 1121 in a vicinity of the optical axis and a convex portion 1122 in a vicinity of the periphery of the first lens element 110.

An example embodiment of the second lens element 120 has negative refracting power. The object-side surface 121 comprises a convex portion 1211 in a vicinity of the optical axis and a concave portion 1212 in a vicinity of a periphery of the second lens element 120. The image-side surface 122 is a concave surface comprising a concave portion 1221 in a vicinity of the optical axis and a concave portion 1222 in a vicinity of the periphery of the second lens element 120.

An example embodiment of the third lens element 130 has positive refracting power. The object-side surface 131 comprises a convex portion 1311 in a vicinity of the optical axis, a convex portion 1312 in a vicinity of a periphery of the third lens element 130 and a concave portion 1313 between the convex portion 1311 and the convex portion 1312. The image-side surface 132 comprises a convex portion 1321 in a vicinity of the optical axis and a concave portion 1322 in a vicinity of the periphery of the third lens element 130.

An example embodiment of the fourth lens element 140 has negative refracting power. The object-side surface 141 is a concave surface comprising a concave portion 1411 in a vicinity of the optical axis and a concave portion 1412 in a vicinity of a periphery of the fourth lens element 140. The image-side surface 142 is a convex surface comprising a convex portion 1421 in a vicinity of the optical axis and a convex portion 1422 in a vicinity of the periphery of the fourth lens element 140.

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An example embodiment of the fifth lens element **150** has positive refracting power. The object-side surface **151** comprises a convex portion **1511** in a vicinity of the optical axis and a concave portion **1512** in a vicinity of a periphery of the fifth lens element **150**. The image-side surface **152** comprises a concave portion **1521** in a vicinity of the optical axis and a convex portion **1522** in a vicinity of the periphery of the fifth lens element **150**.

In example embodiments, air gaps exist between the lens elements **110**, **120**, **130**, **140**, **150**, the filtering unit **160** and the image plane **170** of the image sensor. For example, FIG. **1** illustrates the air gap **d1** existing between the first lens element **110** and the second lens element **120**, the air gap **d2** existing between the second lens element **120** and the third lens element **130**, the air gap **d3** existing between the third lens element **130** and the fourth lens element **140**, the air gap **d4** existing between the fourth lens element **140** and the fifth lens element **150**, the air gap **d5** existing between the fifth lens element **150** and the filtering unit **160** and the air gap **d6** existing between the filtering unit **160** and the image plane **170** of the image sensor. However, in other embodiments, any of the aforesaid air gaps may or may not exist. For example, the profiles of opposite surfaces of any two adjacent lens elements may correspond to each other, and in such situation, the air gap may not exist. The air gap **d1** is denoted by **G12**, the air gap **d2** is denoted by **G23**, the air gap **d3** is denoted by **G34**, the air gap **d4** is denoted by **G45** and the sum of **d1**, **d2**, **d3** and **d4** is denoted by **AAG**.

FIG. **4** depicts the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging lens **1** of the present embodiment, and please refer to FIG. **50** for the values of **T1**, **G12**, **T2**, **G23**, **T3**, **G34**, **T4**, **G45**, **T5**, **G5F**, **TF**, **GFP**, **EFL**, **AAG**, **ALT**, **BFL**, **TTL**, **ALT/T5**, **T3/G23**, **ALT/G23**, **EFL/(T3+G12)**, **EFL/T4**, **BFL/T3**, **TTL/T1**, **EFL/T5**, **EFL/T3**, **AAG/T3**, **G34/T4**, **EFL/T1**, **AAG/G34**, **BFL/T4**, **TTL/T3**, **ALT/G34**, **(T5+T2)/T4**, **T5/T3** and **T5/(T4+G45)** of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface **111** of the first lens element **110** to the image plane **170** along the optical axis is 4.460 mm, and the length of the optical imaging lens **1** is shortened compared with conventional optical imaging lenses. Thus, the optical imaging lens **1** is capable to provide excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

The aspherical surfaces, including the object-side surface **111** and the image-side surface **112** of the first lens element **110**, the object-side surface **121** and the image-side surface **122** of the second lens element **120**, the object-side surface **131** and the image-side surface **132** of the third lens element **130**, the object-side surface **141** and the image-side surface **142** of the fourth lens element **140**, the object-side surface **151** and the image-side surface **152** of the fifth lens element **150** are all defined by the following aspherical formula:

$$Z(Y) = \frac{Y^2}{R} / \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - (1 + K) \frac{Y^2}{R^2}} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{2i} \times Y^{2i}$$

wherein,

R represents the radius of curvature of the surface of the lens element;

Z represents the depth of the aspherical surface (the perpendicular distance between the point of the aspherical surface at a distance **Y** from the optical axis and the tangent plane of the vertex on the optical axis of the aspherical surface);

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Y represents the perpendicular distance between the point of the aspherical surface and the optical axis;

K represents a conic constant;

a_{2i} represents an aspherical coefficient of $2i^{th}$ level.

The values of each aspherical parameter are shown in FIG.

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As illustrated in FIG. **3**, longitudinal spherical aberration (a), the curves of different wavelengths are closed to each other. This represents off-axis light with respect to these wavelengths is focused around an image point. From the vertical deviation of each curve shown therein, the offset of the off-axis light relative to the image point is within ± 0.06 mm. Therefore, the present embodiment improves the longitudinal spherical aberration with respect to different wavelengths.

Please refer to FIG. **3**, astigmatism aberration in the sagittal direction (b) and astigmatism aberration in the tangential direction (c). The focus variation with respect to the three wavelengths in the whole field falls within ± 0.12 mm. This reflects the optical imaging lens **1** of the present embodiment eliminates aberration effectively. Additionally, the closed curves represents dispersion is improved.

Please refer to FIG. **3**, distortion aberration (d), which showing the variation of the distortion aberration is within $\pm 3\%$.

Therefore, the optical imaging lens **1** of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in the longitudinal spherical aberration, astigmatism in the sagittal direction, astigmatism in the tangential direction, and distortion aberration. According to above illustration, the optical imaging lens **1** of the example embodiment indeed achieves great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens **1** is effectively shortened.

Reference is now made to FIGS. **6-9**. FIG. **6** illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens **2** having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a second example embodiment. FIG. **7** shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens **2** according to the second example embodiment. FIG. **8** shows an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens **2** according to the second example embodiment. FIG. **9** shows an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens **2** according to the second example embodiment. The reference numbers labeled in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment for the similar elements, but here the reference numbers are initialed with 2, for example, reference number **231** for labeling the object-side surface of the third lens element **230**, reference number **232** for labeling the image-side surface of the third lens element **230**, etc.

As shown in FIG. **6**, the optical imaging lens **2** of the present embodiment, in an order from an object side **A1** to an image side **A2** along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop **200**, a first lens element **210**, a second lens element **220**, a third lens element **230**, a fourth lens element **240** and a fifth lens element **250**.

The differences between the second embodiment and the first embodiment are the radius of curvature and thickness of each lens element and the distance of each air gap, but the configuration of the positive/negative refracting power of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements **210**, **220**, **230**, **240**, **250** and configuration of the concave/convex shape of surfaces, comprising the object-side surfaces **211**, **221**, **231**, **241**, **251** facing to the object side **A1** and the image-side surfaces **212**, **222**, **232**, **242**, **252** facing to the image side **A2**, are similar to those in the first embodiment. Here, for clearly

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showing the drawings of the present embodiment, only the surface shapes which are different from that in the first embodiment are labeled. Please refer to FIG. 8 for the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging lens 2 the present embodiment, and please refer to FIG. 50 for the values of T1, G12, T2, G23, T3, G34, T4, G45, T5, G5F, TF, GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23, ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface 211 of the first lens element 210 to the image plane 270 along the optical axis is 4.460 mm and the length of the optical imaging lens 2 is shortened. Thus, the optical imaging lens 2 is capable to provide excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

As shown in FIG. 7, the optical imaging lens 2 of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in longitudinal spherical aberration (a), astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b), astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), and distortion aberration (d), and the present embodiment shows a better characteristics in the longitudinal spherical aberration (a), which is within ± 0.05 mm, than that of the first embodiment to provide a better imaging quality. Therefore, according to the above illustration, the optical imaging lens of the present embodiment indeed shows great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens 2 is effectively shortened.

Reference is now made to FIGS. 10-13. FIG. 10 illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens 3 having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a third example embodiment. FIG. 11 shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens 3 according to the third example embodiment. FIG. 12 shows an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens 3 according to the third example embodiment. FIG. 13 shows an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens 3 according to the third example embodiment. The reference numbers labeled in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment for the similar elements, but here the reference numbers are initialed with 3, for example, reference number 331 for labeling the object-side surface of the third lens element 330, reference number 332 for labeling the image-side surface of the third lens element 330, etc.

As shown in FIG. 10, the optical imaging lens 3 of the present embodiment, in an order from an object side A1 to an image side A2 along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop 300, a first lens element 310, a second lens element 320, a third lens element 330, a fourth lens element 340 and a fifth lens element 350.

The differences between the third embodiment and the first embodiment are the radius of curvature and thickness of each lens element and the distance of each air gap, but the configuration of the positive/negative refracting power of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements 310, 320, 330, 340, 350 and configuration of the concave/convex shape of surfaces, comprising the object-side surfaces 311, 321, 331, 341, 351 facing to the object side A1 and the image-side surfaces 312, 322, 332, 342, 352 facing to the image side A2, are similar to those in the first embodiment. Here, for clearly showing the drawings of the present embodiment, only the surface shapes which are different from that in the first embodiment are labeled. Please refer to FIG. 12 for the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging

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lens 3 of the present embodiment, and please refer to FIG. 50 for the values of T1, G12, T2, G23, T3, G34, T4, G45, T5, G5F, TF, GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23, ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface 311 of the first lens element 310 to the image plane 370 along the optical axis is 4.460 mm and the length of the optical imaging lens 3 is shortened compared with conventional optical imaging lenses. Thus, the optical imaging lens 3 is capable to provide excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

As shown in FIG. 11, the optical imaging lens 3 of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in longitudinal spherical aberration (a), astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b), astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), and distortion aberration (d), and the present embodiment shows a better characteristics in the longitudinal spherical aberration (a), which is within ± 0.05 mm, astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b) and astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), both of which are within ± 0.10 mm, than that of the first embodiment to provide a better imaging quality. Therefore, according to the above illustration, the optical imaging lens of the present embodiment indeed shows great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens 3 is effectively shortened.

Reference is now made to FIGS. 14-17. FIG. 14 illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens 4 having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a fourth example embodiment. FIG. 15 shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens 4 according to the fourth embodiment. FIG. 16 shows an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens 4 according to the fourth example embodiment. FIG. 17 shows an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens 4 according to the fourth example embodiment. The reference numbers labeled in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment for the similar elements, but here the reference numbers are initialed with 4, for example, reference number 431 for labeling the object-side surface of the third lens element 430, reference number 432 for labeling the image-side surface of the third lens element 430, etc.

As shown in FIG. 14, the optical imaging lens 4 of the present embodiment, in an order from an object side A1 to an image side A2 along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop 400, a first lens element 410, a second lens element 420, a third lens element 430, a fourth lens element 440 and a fifth lens element 450.

The differences between the fourth embodiment and the first embodiment are the radius of curvature and thickness of each lens element and the distance of each air gap, but the configuration of the positive/negative refracting power of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements 410, 420, 430, 440, 450 and configuration of the concave/convex shape of surfaces, comprising the object-side surfaces 411, 421, 431, 441, 451 facing to the object side A1 and the image-side surfaces 412, 422, 432, 442, 452 facing to the image side A2, are similar to those in the first embodiment. Here, for clearly showing the drawings of the present embodiment, only the surface shapes which are different from that in the first embodiment are labeled. Please refer to FIG. 16 for the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging lens 4 of the present embodiment, please refer to FIG. 50 for the values of T1, G12, T2, G23, T3, G34, T4, G45, T5, G5F, TF, GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23,

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ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface 411 of the first lens element 410 to the image plane 470 along the optical axis is 4.448 mm and the length of the optical imaging lens 4 is shortened compared with conventional optical imaging lenses and even with the optical imaging lens 1 of the first embodiment. Thus, the optical imaging lens 4 is capable to provide excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

As shown in FIG. 15, the optical imaging lens 4 of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in longitudinal spherical aberration (a), astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b), astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), and distortion aberration (d), and the present embodiment shows a better characteristics in the longitudinal spherical aberration (a), which is within ± 0.05 mm, astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b) and astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), both of which are within ± 0.10 mm, than that of the first embodiment to provide a better imaging quality. Therefore, according to the above illustration, the optical imaging lens of the present embodiment indeed shows great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens 4 is effectively shortened.

Reference is now made to FIGS. 18-21. FIG. 18 illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens 5 having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a fifth example embodiment. FIG. 19 shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens 5 according to the fifth embodiment. FIG. 20 shows an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens 5 according to the fifth example embodiment. FIG. 21 shows an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens 5 according to the fifth example embodiment. The reference numbers labeled in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment for the similar elements, but here the reference numbers are initiated with 5, for example, reference number 531 for labeling the object-side surface of the third lens element 530, reference number 532 for labeling the image-side surface of the third lens element 530, etc.

As shown in FIG. 18, the optical imaging lens 5 of the present embodiment, in an order from an object side A1 to an image side A2 along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop 500, a first lens element 510, a second lens element 520, a third lens element 530, a fourth lens element 540 and a fifth lens element 550.

The differences between the fifth embodiment and the first embodiment are the radius of curvature and thickness of each lens element and the distance of each air gap, but the configuration of the positive/negative refracting power of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements 510, 520, 530, 540, 550 and configuration of the concave/convex shape of surfaces, comprising the object-side surfaces 511, 521, 531, 541, 551 facing to the object side A1 and the image-side surfaces 512, 522, 532, 542, 552 facing to the image side A2, are similar to those in the first embodiment. Here, for clearly showing the drawings of the present embodiment, only the surface shapes which are different from that in the first embodiment are labeled. Please refer to FIG. 20 for the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging lens 5 of the present embodiment, and please refer to FIG. 50 for the values of T1, G12, T2, G23, T3, G34, T4, G45, T5, G5F, TF, GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23, ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/

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T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface 511 of the first lens element 510 to the image plane 570 along the optical axis is 4.332 mm and the length of the optical imaging lens 5 is shortened compared with conventional optical imaging lenses and even with the optical imaging lens 1 of the first embodiment. Thus, the optical imaging lens 5 is capable to provide excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

As shown in FIG. 19, the optical imaging lens 5 of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in longitudinal spherical aberration (a), astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b), astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), and distortion aberration (d). Therefore, according to the above illustration, the optical imaging lens of the present embodiment indeed shows great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens 5 is effectively shortened.

Reference is now made to FIGS. 22-25. FIG. 22 illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens 6 having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a sixth example embodiment. FIG. 23 shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens 6 according to the sixth embodiment. FIG. 24 shows an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens 6 according to the sixth example embodiment. FIG. 25 shows an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens 6 according to the sixth example embodiment. The reference numbers labeled in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment for the similar elements, but here the reference numbers are initiated with 6, for example, reference number 631 for labeling the object-side surface of the third lens element 630, reference number 632 for labeling the image-side surface of the third lens element 630, etc.

As shown in FIG. 22, the optical imaging lens 6 of the present embodiment, in an order from an object side A1 to an image side A2 along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop 600, a first lens element 610, a second lens element 620, a third lens element 630, a fourth lens element 640 and a fifth lens element 650.

The differences between the sixth embodiment and the first embodiment are the radius of curvature and thickness of each lens element and the distance of each air gap, but the configuration of the positive/negative refracting power of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements 610, 620, 630, 640, 650 and configuration of the concave/convex shape of surfaces, comprising the object-side surfaces 611, 621, 631, 641, 651 facing to the object side A1 and the image-side surfaces 612, 622, 632, 642, 652 facing to the image side A2, are similar to those in the first embodiment. Here, for clearly showing the drawings of the present embodiment, only the surface shapes which are different from that in the first embodiment are labeled. Please refer to FIG. 24 for the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging lens 6 of the present embodiment, and please refer to FIG. 50 for the values of T1, G12, T2, G23, T3, G34, T4, G45, T5, G5F, TF, GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23, ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface 611 of the first lens element 610 to the image plane 670 along the optical axis is 4.450 mm and the length of the optical imaging lens 6 is shortened compared with conventional optical imaging

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lenses and even with the optical imaging lens 1 of the first embodiment. Thus, the optical imaging lens 6 is capable to provide excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

As shown in FIG. 23, the optical imaging lens 6 of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in longitudinal spherical aberration (a), astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b), astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), and distortion aberration (d). Therefore, according to the above illustration, the optical imaging lens of the present embodiment indeed shows great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens 6 is effectively shortened.

Reference is now made to FIGS. 26-29. FIG. 26 illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens 7 having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a seventh example embodiment. FIG. 27 shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens 7 according to the seventh embodiment. FIG. 28 shows an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens 7 according to the seventh example embodiment. FIG. 29 shows an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens 7 according to the seventh example embodiment. The reference numbers labeled in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment for the similar elements, but here the reference numbers are initiated with 7, for example, reference number 731 for labeling the object-side surface of the third lens element 730, reference number 732 for labeling the image-side surface of the third lens element 730, etc.

As shown in FIG. 26, the optical imaging lens 7 of the present embodiment, in an order from an object side A1 to an image side A2 along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop 700, a first lens element 710, a second lens element 720, a third lens element 730, a fourth lens element 740 and a fifth lens element 750.

The differences between the seventh embodiment and the first embodiment are the radius of curvature and thickness of each lens element, the distance of each air gap and the configuration of the concave/convex shape of the object-side surface 721, but the configuration of the positive/negative refracting power of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements 710, 720, 730, 740, 750 and configuration of the concave/convex shape of surfaces, comprising the object-side surfaces 711, 731, 741, 751 facing to the object side A1 and the image-side surfaces 712, 722, 732, 742, 752 facing to the image side A2, are similar to those in the first embodiment. Here, for clearly showing the drawings of the present embodiment, only the surface shapes which are different from that in the first embodiment are labeled. Specifically, the object-side surface 721 of the second lens element 720 comprises a convex portion 7211 in a vicinity of the optical axis, a convex portion 7212 in a vicinity of a periphery of the second lens element 720 and a concave portion 7213 between the convex portion 7211 and the convex portion 7212. Please refer to FIG. 28 for the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging lens 7 of the present embodiment, and please refer to FIG. 50 for the values of T1, G12, T2, G23, T3, G34, T4, G45, T5, G5F, TF, GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23, ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface 711 of the first lens element 710 to the image plane 770 along the optical axis is 4.461 mm and the length of the optical imaging lens 7 is shortened compared with conventional optical imaging

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lenses. Thus, the optical imaging lens 7 is capable to provide excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

As shown in FIG. 27, the optical imaging lens 7 of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in longitudinal spherical aberration (a), astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b), astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), and distortion aberration (d), and the present embodiment shows a better characteristics in the longitudinal spherical aberration (a), which is within ± 0.04 mm, than that of the first embodiment to provide a better imaging quality. Therefore, according to the above illustration, the optical imaging lens of the present embodiment indeed shows great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens 7 is effectively shortened.

Reference is now made to FIGS. 30-33. FIG. 30 illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens 8 having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a eighth example embodiment. FIG. 31 shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens 8 according to the eighth embodiment. FIG. 32 shows an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens 8 according to the eighth example embodiment. FIG. 33 shows an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens 8 according to the eighth example embodiment. The reference numbers labeled in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment for the similar elements, but here the reference numbers are initiated with 8, for example, reference number 831 for labeling the object-side surface of the third lens element 830, reference number 832 for labeling the image-side surface of the third lens element 830, etc.

As shown in FIG. 30, the optical imaging lens 8 of the present embodiment, in an order from an object side A1 to an image side A2 along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop 800, a first lens element 810, a second lens element 820, a third lens element 830, a fourth lens element 840 and a fifth lens element 850.

The differences between the eighth embodiment and the first embodiment are the radius of curvature and thickness of each lens element, the distance of each air gap and the configuration of the concave/convex shape of the object-side surface 821, but the configuration of the positive/negative refracting power of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements 810, 820, 830, 840, 850 and configuration of the concave/convex shape of surfaces, comprising the object-side surfaces 811, 831, 841, 851 facing to the object side A1 and the image-side surfaces 812, 822, 832, 842, 852 facing to the image side A2, are similar to those in the first embodiment. Here, for clearly showing the drawings of the present embodiment, only the surface shapes which are different from that in the first embodiment are labeled. Specifically, the object-side surface 821 of the second lens element 820 comprises a convex portion 8211 in a vicinity of the optical axis, a convex portion 8212 in a vicinity of a periphery of the second lens element 820 and a concave portion 8213 between the convex portion 8211 and the convex portion 8212. Please refer to FIG. 32 for the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging lens 8 of the present embodiment, and please refer to FIG. 50 for the values of T1, G12, T2, G23, T3, G34, T4, G45, T5, G5F, TF, GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23, ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface 811 of the first lens element 810 to the image plane 870 along the optical axis is 4.369 mm and the length of the optical imaging lens 8 is

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shortened compared with conventional optical imaging lenses and even with the optical imaging lens 1 of the first embodiment. Thus, the optical imaging lens 8 is capable to provide excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

As shown in FIG. 31, the optical imaging lens 8 of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in longitudinal spherical aberration (a), astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b), astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), and distortion aberration (d), and the present embodiment shows a better characteristics in the longitudinal spherical aberration (a), which is within ± 0.02 mm, than that of the first embodiment to provide a better imaging quality. Therefore, according to the above illustration, the optical imaging lens of the present embodiment indeed shows great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens 8 is effectively shortened.

Reference is now made to FIGS. 34-37. FIG. 34 illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens 9 having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a ninth example embodiment. FIG. 35 shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens 9 according to the ninth embodiment. FIG. 36 shows an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens 9 according to the ninth example embodiment. FIG. 37 shows an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens 9 according to the ninth example embodiment. The reference numbers labeled in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment for the similar elements, but here the reference numbers are initialed with 9, for example, reference number 931 for labeling the object-side surface of the third lens element 930, reference number 932 for labeling the image-side surface of the third lens element 930, etc.

As shown in FIG. 34, the optical imaging lens 9 of the present embodiment, in an order from an object side A1 to an image side A2 along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop 900, a first lens element 910, a second lens element 920, a third lens element 930, a fourth lens element 940 and a fifth lens element 950.

The differences between the ninth embodiment and the first embodiment are the radius of curvature and thickness of each lens element and the distance of each air gap, but the configuration of the positive/negative refracting power of the first, second, third and fourth lens elements 910, 920, 930, 940, 950 and configuration of the concave/convex shape of surfaces, comprising the object-side surfaces 911, 921, 931, 941, 951 facing to the object side A1 and the image-side surfaces 912, 922, 932, 942, 952 facing to the image side A2, are similar to those in the first embodiment. Here, for clearly showing the drawings of the present embodiment, only the surface shapes which are different from that in the first embodiment are labeled. Please refer to FIG. 36 for the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging lens 9 of the present embodiment, and please refer to FIG. 50 for the values of T1, G12, T2, G23, T3, G34, T4, G45, T5, G5F, TF, GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23, ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface 911 of the first lens element 910 to the image plane 970 along the optical axis is 4.463 mm and the length of the optical imaging lens 9 is shortened compared with conventional optical imaging lenses. Thus, the optical imaging lens 9 is capable to provide excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

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As shown in FIG. 35, the optical imaging lens 9 of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in longitudinal spherical aberration (a), astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b), astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), and distortion aberration (d), and the present embodiment shows a better characteristics in the longitudinal spherical aberration (a), which is within ± 0.05 mm, than that of the first embodiment to provide a better imaging quality. Therefore, according to the above illustration, the optical imaging lens of the present embodiment indeed shows great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens 9 is effectively shortened.

Reference is now made to FIGS. 38-41. FIG. 38 illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens 10 having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a tenth example embodiment. FIG. 39 shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens 10 according to the tenth embodiment. FIG. 40 shows an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens 10 according to the tenth example embodiment. FIG. 41 shows an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens 10 according to the tenth example embodiment. The reference numbers labeled in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment for the similar elements, but here the reference numbers are initialed with 10, for example, reference number 1031 for labeling the object-side surface of the third lens element 1030, reference number 1032 for labeling the image-side surface of the third lens element 1030, etc.

As shown in FIG. 38, the optical imaging lens 10 of the present embodiment, in an order from an object side A1 to an image side A2 along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop 1000, a first lens element 1010, a second lens element 1020, a third lens element 1030, a fourth lens element 1040 and a fifth lens element 1050.

The differences between the tenth embodiment and the first embodiment are the radius of curvature and thickness of each lens element, the distance of each air gap and the configuration of the concave/convex shape of the object-side surface 1021, but the configuration of the positive/negative refracting power of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050 and configuration of the concave/convex shape of surfaces, comprising the object-side surfaces 1011, 1031, 1041, 1051 facing to the object side A1 and the image-side surfaces 1012, 1022, 1032, 1042, 1052 facing to the image side A2, are similar to those in the first embodiment. Here, for clearly showing the drawings of the present embodiment, only the surface shapes which are different from that in the first embodiment are labeled. Specifically, the object-side surface 1021 of the second lens element 1020 is a convex surface comprising a convex portion 10211 in a vicinity of the optical axis and a convex portion 10212 in a vicinity of a periphery of the second lens element 1020. Please refer to FIG. 40 for the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging lens 10 of the present embodiment, and please refer to FIG. 50 for the values of T1, G12, T2, G23, T3, G34, T4, G45, T5, G5F, TF, GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23, ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface 1011 of the first lens element 1010 to the image plane 1070 along the optical axis is 4.388 mm and the length of the optical imaging lens 10 is shortened compared with conventional optical imaging

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lenses. Thus, the optical imaging lens **10** is capable of provide excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

As shown in FIG. **39**, the optical imaging lens **10** of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in longitudinal spherical aberration (a), astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b), astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), and distortion aberration (d), and the present embodiment shows a better characteristics in the longitudinal spherical aberration (a), which is within ± 0.05 mm, and distortion aberration (d), which is within $\pm 2.0\%$, than that of the first embodiment to provide a better imaging quality. Therefore, according to the above illustration, the optical imaging lens of the present embodiment indeed shows great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens **10** is effectively shortened.

Reference is now made to FIGS. **42-45**. FIG. **42** illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens **11** having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a eleventh example embodiment. FIG. **43** shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens **11** according to the eleventh embodiment. FIG. **44** shows an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens **11** according to the eleventh example embodiment. FIG. **45** shows an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens **11** according to the eleventh example embodiment. The reference numbers labeled in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment for the similar elements, but here the reference numbers are initialed with 11, for example, reference number **1131** for labeling the object-side surface of the third lens element **1130**, reference number **1132** for labeling the image-side surface of the third lens element **1130**, etc.

As shown in FIG. **42**, the optical imaging lens **11** of the present embodiment, in an order from an object side **A1** to an image side **A2** along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop **1100**, a first lens element **1110**, a second lens element **1120**, a third lens element **1130**, a fourth lens element **1140** and a fifth lens element **1150**.

The differences between the eleventh embodiment and the first embodiment are the radius of curvature and thickness of each lens element, the distance of each air gap and the configuration of the concave/convex shape of the object-side surfaces **1121**, **1131** and **1141**, but the configuration of the positive/negative refracting power of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements **1110**, **1120**, **1130**, **1140**, **1150** and configuration of the concave/convex shape of surfaces, comprising the object-side surfaces **1111**, **1151** facing to the object side **A1** and the image-side surfaces **1112**, **1122**, **1132**, **1142**, **1152** facing to the image side **A2**, are similar to those in the first embodiment. Here, for clearly showing the drawings of the present embodiment, only the surface shapes which are different from that in the first embodiment are labeled. Specifically, the object-side surface **1121** of the second lens element **1120** is a convex surface comprising a convex portion **11211** in a vicinity of the optical axis and a convex portion **11212** in a vicinity of a periphery of the second lens element **1120**, the object-side surface **1131** of the third lens element **1130** is a convex surface comprising a convex portion **11311** in a vicinity of the optical axis and a convex portion **11312** in a vicinity of a periphery of the third lens element **1130**, and the object-side surface **1141** of the fourth lens element **1140** comprises a concave portion **11411** in a vicinity of the optical axis, a concave portion **11412** in a vicinity of a periphery of the fourth lens element **1140** and a convex portion **11413** between the concave portion **11411** and the concave portion **11412**. Please refer to FIG. **44** for the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging lens **11** of the

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present embodiment, and please refer to FIG. **50** for the values of **T1**, **G12**, **T2**, **G23**, **T3**, **G34**, **T4**, **G45**, **T5**, **G5F**, **TF**, **GFP**, **EFL**, **AAG**, **ALT**, **BFL**, **TTL**, **ALT/T5**, **T3/G23**, **ALT/G23**, **EFL/(T3+G12)**, **EFL/T4**, **BFL/T3**, **TTL/T1**, **EFL/T5**, **EFL/T3**, **AAG/T3**, **G34/T4**, **EFL/T1**, **AAG/G34**, **BFL/T4**, **TTL/T3**, **ALT/G34**, **(T5+T2)/T4**, **T5/T3** and **T5/(T4+G45)** of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface **1111** of the first lens element **1110** to the image plane **1170** along the optical axis is 4.771 mm and the length of the optical imaging lens **11** is shortened compared with conventional optical imaging lenses. Thus, the optical imaging lens **11** is capable of provide excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

As shown in FIG. **43**, the optical imaging lens **11** of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in longitudinal spherical aberration (a), astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b), astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), and distortion aberration (d). Therefore, according to the above illustration, the optical imaging lens of the present embodiment indeed shows great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens **11** is effectively shortened.

Reference is now made to FIGS. **46-49**. FIG. **46** illustrates an example cross-sectional view of an optical imaging lens **12** having five lens elements of the optical imaging lens according to a twelfth example embodiment. FIG. **47** shows example charts of longitudinal spherical aberration and other kinds of optical aberrations of the optical imaging lens **12** according to the twelfth embodiment. FIG. **48** shows an example table of optical data of each lens element of the optical imaging lens **12** according to the twelfth example embodiment. FIG. **49** shows an example table of aspherical data of the optical imaging lens **12** according to the twelfth example embodiment. The reference numbers labeled in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment for the similar elements, but here the reference numbers are initialed with 12, for example, reference number **1231** for labeling the object-side surface of the third lens element **1230**, reference number **1232** for labeling the image-side surface of the third lens element **1230**, etc.

As shown in FIG. **46**, the optical imaging lens **12** of the present embodiment, in an order from an object side **A1** to an image side **A2** along an optical axis, comprises an aperture stop **1200**, a first lens element **1210**, a second lens element **1220**, a third lens element **1230**, a fourth lens element **1240** and a fifth lens element **1250**.

The differences between the twelfth embodiment and the first embodiment are the radius of curvature and thickness of each lens element, the distance of each air gap and the configuration of the concave/convex shape of the object-side surface **1221**, but the configuration of the positive/negative refracting power of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements **1210**, **1220**, **1230**, **1240**, **1250** and configuration of the concave/convex shape of surfaces, comprising the object-side surfaces **1211**, **1231**, **1241**, **1251** facing to the object side **A1** and the image-side surfaces **1212**, **1222**, **1232**, **1242**, **1252** facing to the image side **A2**, are similar to those in the first embodiment. Here, for clearly showing the drawings of the present embodiment, only the surface shapes which are different from that in the first embodiment are labeled. Specifically, the object-side surface **1221** of the second lens element **1220** is a convex surface comprising a convex portion **12211** in a vicinity of the optical axis and a convex portion **12212** in a vicinity of a periphery of the second lens element **1220**. Please refer to FIG. **48** for the optical characteristics of each lens elements in the optical imaging lens **12** of the present embodiment, and please refer to FIG. **50** for the values of **T1**, **G12**, **T2**, **G23**, **T3**, **G34**, **T4**, **G45**, **T5**, **G5F**, **TF**,

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GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23, ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of the present embodiment.

The distance from the object-side surface 1211 of the first lens element 1210 to the image plane 1270 along the optical axis is 4.471 mm and the length of the optical imaging lens 12 is shortened compared with conventional optical imaging lenses. Thus, the optical imaging lens 12 is capable of providing excellent imaging quality for smaller sized mobile devices.

As shown in FIG. 47, the optical imaging lens 12 of the present embodiment shows great characteristics in longitudinal spherical aberration (a), astigmatism in the sagittal direction (b), astigmatism in the tangential direction (c), and distortion aberration (d), and the present embodiment shows a better characteristics in the longitudinal spherical aberration (a), which is within ± 0.02 mm, and distortion aberration (d), which is within $\pm 2.0\%$, than that of the first embodiment to provide a better imaging quality. Therefore, according to the above illustration, the optical imaging lens of the present embodiment indeed shows great optical performance and the length of the optical imaging lens 12 is effectively shortened.

Please refer to FIG. 50, which shows the values of T1, G12, T2, G23, T3, G34, T4, G45, T5, G5F, TF, GFP, EFL, AAG, ALT, BFL, TTL, ALT/T5, T3/G23, ALT/G23, EFL/(T3+G12), EFL/T4, BFL/T3, TTL/T1, EFL/T5, EFL/T3, AAG/T3, G34/T4, EFL/T1, AAG/G34, BFL/T4, TTL/T3, ALT/G34, (T5+T2)/T4, T5/T3 and T5/(T4+G45) of all twelve embodiments, and it is clear that the optical imaging lens of the present invention satisfy the Equations (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18) and/or (19).

Reference is now made to FIG. 51, which illustrates an example structural view of a first embodiment of mobile device 20 applying an aforesaid optical imaging lens. The mobile device 20 comprises a housing 21 and a photography module 22 positioned in the housing 21. Examples of the mobile device 20 may be, but are not limited to, a mobile phone, a camera, a tablet computer, a personal digital assistant (PDA), etc.

As shown in FIG. 51, the photography module 22 may comprise an aforesaid optical imaging lens with five lens elements, which is a prime lens and for example the optical imaging lens 1 of the first embodiment, a lens barrel 23 for positioning the optical imaging lens 1, a module housing unit 24 for positioning the lens barrel 23, a substrate 172 for positioning the module housing unit 24, and an image sensor 171 which is positioned at an image side of the optical imaging lens 1. The image plane 170 is formed on the image sensor 171.

In some other example embodiments, the structure of the filtering unit 160 may be omitted. In some example embodiments, the housing 21, the lens barrel 23, and/or the module housing unit 24 may be integrated into a single component or assembled by multiple components. In some example embodiments, the image sensor 171 used in the present embodiment is directly attached to a substrate 172 in the form of a chip on board (COB) package, and such package is different from traditional chip scale packages (CSP) since COB package does not require a cover glass before the image sensor 171 in the optical imaging lens 1. Aforesaid exemplary embodiments are not limited to this package type and could be selectively incorporated in other described embodiments.

The five lens elements 110, 120, 130, 140, 150 are positioned in the lens barrel 23 in the way of separated by an air gap between any two adjacent lens elements.

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The module housing unit 24 comprises a lens backseat 2401 for positioning the lens barrel 23 and an image sensor base 2406 positioned between the lens backseat 2401 and the image sensor 171. The lens barrel 23 and the lens backseat 2401 are positioned along a same axis I-I', and the lens backseat 2401 is close to the outside of the lens barrel 23. The image sensor base 2406 is exemplarily close to the lens backseat 2401 here. The image sensor base 2406 could be optionally omitted in some other embodiments of the present invention.

Because the length of the optical imaging lens 1 is merely 4.460 mm, the size of the mobile device 20 may be quite small. Therefore, the embodiments described herein meet the market demand for smaller sized product designs.

Reference is now made to FIG. 52, which shows another structural view of a second embodiment of mobile device 20' applying the aforesaid optical imaging lens 1. One difference between the mobile device 20' and the mobile device 20 may be the lens backseat 2401 comprising a first seat unit 2402, a second seat unit 2403, a coil 2404 and a magnetic unit 2405. The first seat unit 2402 is close to the outside of the lens barrel 23, and positioned along an axis I-I', and the second seat unit 2403 is around the outside of the first seat unit 2402 and positioned along with the axis I-I'. The coil 2404 is positioned between the first seat unit 2402 and the inside of the second seat unit 2403. The magnetic unit 2405 is positioned between the outside of the coil 2404 and the inside of the second seat unit 2403.

The lens barrel 23 and the optical imaging lens 1 positioned therein are driven by the first seat unit 2402 for moving along the axis I-I'. The rest structure of the mobile device 20' is similar to the mobile device 20.

Similarly, because the length of the optical imaging lens 1, 4.460 mm, is shortened, the mobile device 20' may be designed with a smaller size and meanwhile good optical performance is still provided. Therefore, the present embodiment meets the demand of small sized product design and the request of the market.

According to above illustration, it is clear that the mobile device and the optical imaging lens thereof in example embodiments, through controlling the detail structure of the lens elements and an inequality, the length of the optical imaging lens is effectively shortened and meanwhile good optical characteristics are still provided.

While various embodiments in accordance with the disclosed principles been described above, it should be understood that they are presented by way of example only, and are not limiting. Thus, the breadth and scope of exemplary embodiment(s) should not be limited by any of the above-described embodiments, but should be defined only in accordance with the claims and their equivalents issuing from this disclosure. Furthermore, the above advantages and features are provided in described embodiments, but shall not limit the application of such issued claims to processes and structures accomplishing any or all of the above advantages.

Additionally, the section headings herein are provided for consistency with the suggestions under 37 C.F.R. 1.77 or otherwise to provide organizational cues. These headings shall not limit or characterize the invention(s) set out in any claims that may issue from this disclosure. Specifically, a description of a technology in the "Background" is not to be construed as an admission that technology is prior art to any invention(s) in this disclosure. Furthermore, any reference in this disclosure to "invention" in the singular should not be used to argue that there is only a single point of novelty in this disclosure. Multiple inventions may be set forth according to the limitations of the multiple claims issuing from this dis-

closure, and such claims accordingly define the invention(s), and their equivalents, that are protected thereby. In all instances, the scope of such claims shall be considered on their own merits in light of this disclosure, but should not be constrained by the headings herein.

What is claimed is:

1. An optical imaging lens, sequentially from an object side to an image side along an optical axis, comprising an aperture stop, first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements, each of said first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements having refracting power, an object-side surface facing toward the object side and an image-side surface facing toward the image side and a central thickness defined along the optical axis, wherein:

said first lens has positive refracting power, and said image-side surface thereof comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the first lens element;

said object-side surface of said second lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; said object-side surface of said third lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the third lens element;

said image-side surface of said fourth lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; said object-side surface of said fifth lens element which is constructed by plastic comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis;

the optical imaging lens comprises no other lenses having refracting power beyond the five lens elements; and the central thickness of the third lens element is represented by T3, the central thickness of the fifth lens element is represented by T5, an air gap between the second lens element and the third lens element along the optical axis is represented by G23, a sum of the central thicknesses of all five lens elements is represented by ALT, a distance between the object-side surface of the first lens element and an image plane along the optical axis is represented by TTL, and TTL, T3, T5, G23 and ALT satisfy the equations:

$$TTL/T3 \leq 13;$$

$$ALT/T5 \leq 3.7; \text{ and}$$

$$T3/G23 \leq 2.0.$$

2. The optical imaging lens according to claim 1, wherein G23 and ALT satisfy the equation:

$$ALT/G23 \leq 8.5; \text{ and}$$

said object-side surface of said fifth lens element further comprises a concave portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the fifth lens element.

3. The optical imaging lens according to claim 2, wherein an air gap between the first lens element and the second lens element along the optical axis is represented by G12, an effective focal length of the optical imaging lens is represented by EFL, and G12 T3 and EFL satisfy the equation:

$$6.2 \leq EFL/(T3+G12) \leq 10.$$

4. The optical imaging lens according to claim 3, wherein the central thickness of the fourth lens element is represented by T4, a back focal length of the optical imaging lens, defined as the distance from the image-side surface of the fifth lens element to the image plane along the optical axis, is represented by BFL, and T3, T4, EFL and BFL satisfy the equations:

$$11 \leq EFL/T4; \text{ and}$$

$$2.7 \leq BFL/T3.$$

5. The optical imaging lens according to claim 1, wherein the central thickness of the first lens element is represented by T1, and T1 and TTL satisfy the equation:

$$TTL/T1 \leq 9.8.$$

6. The optical imaging lens according to claim 5, wherein an effective focal length of the optical imaging lens is represented by EFL, and T5 and EFL satisfy the equation:

$$3.0 \leq EFL/T5 \leq 5.4.$$

7. The optical imaging lens according to claim 6, where T3 and EFL satisfy the equation:

$$7.9 \leq EFL/T3 \leq 11.5.$$

8. The optical imaging lens according to claim 1, wherein a sum of all four air gaps from the first lens element to the fifth lens element along the optical axis is represented by AAG, and T3 and AAG satisfy the equation:

$$AAG/T3 \leq 2.5.$$

9. The optical imaging lens according to claim 8, wherein the central thickness of the first lens element is represented by T1, a back focal length of the optical imaging lens, defined as the distance from the image-side surface of the fifth lens element to the image plane along the optical axis, is represented by BFL, and T1, T3, BFL and TTL satisfy the equations:

$$TTL/T1 \leq 9.8; \text{ and}$$

$$2.7 \leq BFL/T3.$$

10. The optical imaging lens according to claim 9, wherein the central thickness of the fourth lens element is represented by T4, an air gap between the third lens element and the fourth lens element along the optical axis is G34, and T4 and G34 satisfy the equation:

$$1.2 \leq G34/T4.$$

11. An optical imaging lens, sequentially from an object side to an image side along an optical axis, comprising an aperture stop, first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements, each of said first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements having refracting power, an object-side surface facing toward the object side and an image-side surface facing toward the image side and a central thickness defined along the optical axis, wherein:

said first lens has positive refracting power, and said image-side surface thereof comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the first lens element;

said object-side surface of said second lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis and a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the second lens element;

said object-side surface of said third lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the third lens element;

said image-side surface of said fourth lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis; said object-side surface of said fifth lens element which is constructed by plastic comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis;

the optical imaging lens comprises no other lenses having refracting power beyond the five lens elements; and

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the central thickness of the fifth lens element is represented by T5, a sum of the central thicknesses of all five lens elements is represented by ALT, the central thickness of the third lens element is represented by T3, a distance between the object-side surface of the first lens element and an image plane along the optical axis is represented by TTL, and TTL, T3, T5 and ALT satisfy the equation:

$$ALT/T5 \leq 3.7; \text{ and}$$

$$TTL/T3 \leq 13.$$

12. The optical imaging lens according to claim 11, wherein the central thickness of the first lens element is represented by T1, an effective focal length of the optical imaging lens is represented by EFL, and T1 and EFL satisfy the equation:

$$EFL/T1 \leq 8.$$

13. The optical imaging lens according to claim 12, wherein an air gap between the third lens element and the fourth lens element along the optical axis is represented by G34, a sum of all four air gaps from the first lens element to the fifth lens element along the optical axis is represented by AAG, and G34 and AAG satisfy the equation:

$$AAG/G34 \leq 2.3.$$

14. The optical imaging lens according to claim 13, wherein the central thickness of the fourth lens element is represented by T4, a back focal length of the optical imaging lens, defined as the distance from the image-side surface of the fifth lens element to the image plane along the optical axis, is represented by BFL, and T4 and BFL satisfy the equation:

$$4 \leq BFL/T4.$$

15. The optical imaging lens according to claim 11, wherein an air gap between the third lens element and the fourth lens element along the optical axis is G34, and G34 and ALT satisfy the equation:

$$4.5 \leq ALT/G34.$$

16. The optical imaging lens according to claim 15, wherein the central thickness of the second lens element is represented by T2, the central thickness of the fourth lens element is represented by T4, and T2, T4 and T5 satisfy the equation:

$$3.2 \leq (T5+T2)/T4.$$

17. The optical imaging lens according to claim 11, wherein T3 and T5 satisfy the equation:

$$T5/T3 \leq 2.4.$$

18. The optical imaging lens according to claim 17, wherein the central thickness of the fourth lens element is represented by T4, an air gap between the fourth lens element

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and the fifth lens element along the optical axis is G45, and T4, T5 and G45 satisfy the equation:

$$1.8 \leq T5/(T4+G45).$$

19. A mobile device, comprising:

a housing; and

a photography module positioned in the housing and comprising:

an optical imaging lens, sequentially from an object side to an image side along an optical axis, comprising an aperture stop, first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements, each of said first, second, third, fourth and fifth lens elements having refracting power, an object-side surface facing toward the object side and an image-side surface facing toward the image side and a central thickness defined along the optical axis, wherein:

said first lens has positive refracting power, and said image-side surface thereof comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the first lens element;

said object-side surface of said second lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis;

said object-side surface of said third lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of a periphery of the third lens element;

said image-side surface of said fourth lens element comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis;

said object-side surface of said fifth lens element which is constructed by plastic comprises a convex portion in a vicinity of the optical axis;

the optical imaging lens comprises no other lenses having refracting power beyond the five lens elements; and

the central thickness of the third lens element is represented by T3, the central thickness of the fifth lens element is represented by T5, an air gap between the second lens element and the third lens element along the optical axis is represented by G23, a sum of the central thicknesses of all five lens elements is represented by ALT, a distance between the object-side surface of the first lens element and an image plane along the optical axis is represented by TTL, and TTL, T3, T5, G23 and ALT satisfy the equations:

$$TTL/T3 \leq 13;$$

$$ALT/T5 \leq 3.7; \text{ and}$$

$$T3/G23 \leq 2.0;$$

a lens barrel for positioning the optical imaging lens;

a module housing unit for positioning the lens barrel; and

an image sensor positioned at the image side of the optical imaging lens.

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